

*Keys-Davis
Genealogy*

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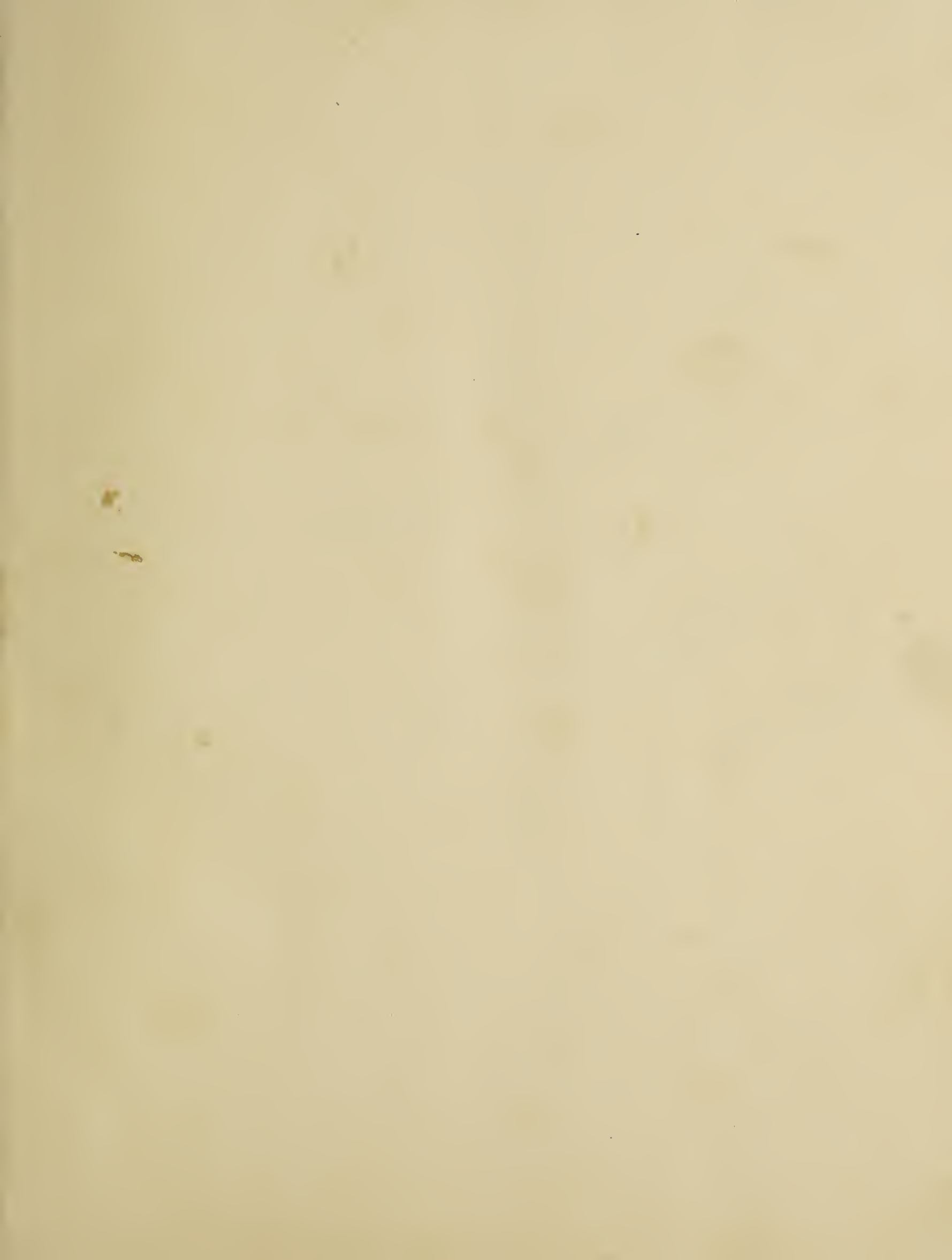
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*One Hundred copies printed
December MCMXXXIV*

Copy No. 9

*for Rev. G. D. Chas.
H. H. Hays.*

Dedication :

To my dear wife, daughters and
grandchildren; my brothers, sis-
ters and their children.

Keys - Davis

and allied families of Hayden-
Waller - Strother - Ratcliffe -
Brown - Palmer - Partridge
Skeels

GENEALOGY

by

HAVEN HUBBELL KEYS



THE ARTCRAFT PRESS

SANTA MONICA

California

MCMXXXIV

INTRODUCTORY

John Alden,—“Dost believe in signs and fates?”

Priscilla Molines,—“My forebears did. Haply thou hadst none, and so escaped the corruption of such folly.”

John Alden,—“Nay, now, Priscilla, each one of us has had just as many grandsires as another all the way back to Adam, only some of us have had more important matters in hand than to reckon up their names; and 'twill never spoil a night's rest for me that I know not if my great-grandam was Cicely or Phyllis.”—Standish of Standish.

Doubtless there will always be two classes—those who, like Priscilla in Miss Austin's novel, evince some interest in their lineage; and those who, like John Alden, care nothing for it. The number of the former, however, is manifestly on the increase. A growing host of people have learned the fascination of discovering the history of their forefathers and of passing it along to their posterity.

Some indulge in the quest for mere Philistine reasons; they wish to prove themselves “missing heirs” to fortunes supposed to be lying unclaimed.

A great impulse to genealogical research has been given by the patriotic societies and military orders, admission to which is conditioned on heredity. Fully a score of these have been established within the past fifteen years; and most of them demand documentary proof of their members' qualifications.

There is another sort of genealogical research that may properly be classed among “fads and fancies.” It imagines itself serious, but to all save the seeker it appears humorous. It is based on the elusive hope of discovering ancestors of wide fame or of high rank.

“Of all the notable things on earth,
The queerest one is pride of birth
Among our “fierce Democracie”!

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A bridge across a hundred years,
Without a prop to save it from sneers—
Not even a couple of rotten peers—
A thing for laughter, fleers and jeers
Is American aristocracy!

English and Irish, French and Spanish,
German, Italian, Dutch and Danish,
Crossing their veins until they vanish
In one conglomeration!

So subtile a tangle of blood, indeed,
No modern Harvey will ever succeed
In finding the circulation!

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,
Your family thread you can't ascend
Without good reason to apprehend
You may find it waxed at the other end
By some plebeian vocation;

Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine
That plagued some worthy relation!”

The full genealogy of any immigrant of the seventeenth century is a monumental work. It has been said that “he is indeed a bold genealogist who expects to do more than compile such a work in an ordinary lifetime.” The obstacles to be encountered are many, the delays vexatious, and

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the contradictions sometimes irreconcilable. In these days tradition goes for naught; stories of old settlers abound, but documentary evidence alone satisfies. Then there are the delays of correspondents who won't correspond under any inducement you may offer. One compiler has said that he once went a hundred miles to get some data for which he had written in vain. He found the man who knew most about the matter, and he produced from his desk the stamped and addressed envelope which had been sent him months before, and within it a letter long written, answering my inquiries so far as he was able. But he was holding it back, thinking he might possibly find out more in the course of time.

As a general rule the sources of information are family records (often unreliable, especially as to the date of marriage), old letters, diaries, tombstones (and "to lie like a tombstone" is proverbial), memoranda (often unsigned and undated), town records of births, deaths and marriages registries of deeds, and probate records. There will always be some discrepancies, and the investigator must be guided by the preponderance of evidence, constituting himself judge, jury and court of appeals. There is one instance known where an amateur left a full statement of his family back to and including his grandfather. The statement was so positive, and the relation so near, that at first it was accepted without misgiving; but after some weeks of inquiry along that line it was proved that his "grandfather" was a great-uncle!

It has been wisely suggested, however, that everyone should make a genealogical diagram, concentrated on himself or his children, and embracing all of his known ancestors. No one can tell what value may be put upon such a record in future generations.—THE QUEST OF ANCESTORS by D. O. S. Lowell, *Munsey's Magazine*.

If the rush to the genealogists keeps up we Americans shall soon lead the world in ancestors. The birth rate among people of wealth is said to be at a low ebb, but the increase of their families in the other direction has never been so rapid. Even many of us in more moderate circumstances are acquiring lineages by the yard, and soon we shall be old, old families, if we can manage to pay the price. Ancestors come high, that's the great drawback, and they are growing more and more expensive all the time.

It didn't used to cost very much to find out who grandfather's father was thirty or forty years ago, when most people never thought of digging back more than a generation or two into the unknown. There were always a few stray, hungry-looking family historians, men who had blundered into their calling a generation or two too soon, whose ambition never rose above a job at two dollars a day. Of course one couldn't expect very much at that price. These humble delvers into the past couldn't do much more than pore over a few old church or town registers within easy reach, and they considered it a triumph to add a century to an employer's line of descent. Even then the chances were "even-up" that he had been presented with forbears that didn't belong to him, for in pedigree-hunting the danger of mistakes is greater, perhaps, than in any other line of work.

But nowadays there is the trained expert who travels about through New England and the South uncovering the history of his employer's dead relatives in all sorts of odd places, and who will spend years in forming a family tree, complete in all its branches from the first immigrant.

And this expert now finds his work supplemented by that of an even more highly trained investigator, who has come here from the Old World to introduce relatives who lived when knights were bold and barons held their sway.

This latest arrival in the field is a philologist, a paleographer, versed in the mediaeval Latin, Anglo-Saxon and old French. He has studied for years in European archives and libraries. He has channels of information that the average person would never think of. He delves in Domesday books, and monastic records, chartularies, chronicles, heraldic manuscript, funeral and marriage certificates, school records, university registers, the French, Gascon and Norman rolls, sign manuals and signet bills, herald's visitations and a hundred other records of bygone centuries.

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This marvel of scholarship will charge you one hundred dollars a day, four hundred and fifty dollars a week, fifteen hundred dollars a month, besides expenses, without any guarantee as to character or standing of ancestors, and sometimes it takes him a year or even longer to trace a pedigree until it vanishes in the mist of remote ages. And when it comes to the compiling of a complete family history, a matter that may involve looking through one hundred thousand documents and manuscripts, he may take three or four times as long, in which case his bill will be enough to stagger even a millionaire. But the man who cannot afford such a high-priced family tree can console himself with the knowledge that the hunt often leads to many a disappointment. Often a man pays ten or fifteen thousand dollars only to discover a very ordinary lot of relatives indeed, the kind of people he and his wife wouldn't have cared to meet socially. In such a case the only consolation lies in the hope of digging back a little farther eventually, if there is money left in the family treasury, and getting into more aristocratic circles, perhaps even to royalty itself. Sometimes it is a matter of several years to add really desirable relatives from the past to the clan, the kind you can hang up on the wall and tell your friends about. The reliable genealogist has an awful way of digging up one now and then who isn't fit to be mentioned.

It comes as a rude shock when a man who has always prided himself on his ancestry finds an unkempt rascal from some long-buried period being introduced into the family circle as a blood relation. So it was in the case of a certain scion of an old Boston family, a member of fashionable clubs, who with a consuming thirst for knowledge of his forbears came to New York from the Back Bay district and set one of the skilled investigators at work.

"I am a direct descendant of a Pilgrim Father, a direct descendant, sir," said the man from the Hub impressively. "But we have never been able to trace our family on the other side. There is, however, a tradition, which I believe is founded on fact, that we come of a ducal line."

The professional pedigree-hunter took the meagre facts that were presented to him concerning the pilgrim father and the following week set sail for England. Two months later he came across his employer in London.

"I have found your Pilgrim ancestor," said the genealogist, "and have traced him back through two generations."

"By George! You don't say so!" cried the Bostonian enthusiastically. "That is good news indeed."

"The immigrant was a poor farmer in Devonshire," continued the genealogist, "as was his father before him. But the grandfather was a somewhat different sort."

"Ah!" interjected his employer. "Now we're getting somewhere."

"I haven't been able as yet to find out much about him," said the genealogist, "except the record of his death. Er—he died very suddenly. To tell the truth, he was hung at Tyburn for stealing."

The descendant of the Pilgrims went out of his chair as if something had stung him. "What!" he roared. "You mean to tell me I am descended from a thief?"

"However," went on the genealogist, "I have hopes of getting back—"

"Back—not another step," thundered his employer. "I've had enough. I'll pay your bill and that will end it."

It cost him almost four thousand dollars to make that distressing discovery.

So many times do pedigree hunters encounter unpleasant revelations of this sort that it has become a moot question among them whether the ethics of their profession should not allow of withholding a disclosure that would be sure to give a most disagreeable shock to a respectable family. Here is a case in point. In a New England town lived a nice, old lady who had a vague idea of who her great-grandfather was, but, although taking the utmost pride in the short lineage within her knowledge, knew nothing at all of the generation that preceded him. She hired a

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genealogist to look them up. He dug about in New England church and town records, scraped the moss off some old gravestones for the inscriptions, got back another generation or two and then found a clew that sent him to Virginia. At last he brought up in a sleepy little town in the wilds of Northumberland County. There, after a long search through the musty old papers in the Court House, he discovered what he was after, a record of the man who turned out to be the old lady's first American ancestor. But it was the record of his conviction and sentence to prison on a charge of a nature that would have blackened for life the reputation of anybody. Of all the old reprobates of Colonial days he had gone the limit. His character, apparently, had not a single redeeming feature.

The effect this discovery would have upon the nice old lady back in New England was carefully considered by the genealogist. He went back to her and perjured himself like a gentleman. He had discovered the founder of her American line, he explained, but the facts to be obtained concerning him were extremely meagre, although he had evidently been a man of some reputation. He had picked up, too, for a trifling sum what was evidently a portrait of her ancestor and would be pleased to present it to her.

That portrait is hanging on the wall of the old lady's parlor today as an inspiration to her small grandchildren, who look up to it with pride as she tells them what a fine man their many times great-grandfather was, the same festive colonist who served a term behind the bars.

But the genealogist is never quite sure of how his client is going to take a revelation of the short-comings of an ancestor. A pale, thin, luxurious young man who took only a languid interest in life, was informed by his family historian that he had discovered that one of his progenitors had been a member of a buccaneering crew on the Spanish main. The agent broke the news gingerly and with much anxiety. The young man was lounging back on a divan at the time, attired in a silk dressing gown and leisurely sipping a cup of tea. It was hard for the genealogist to believe he was looking upon the descendant of such a wild outlaw as he had dug up from the depths of the past.

"You don't mean to tell me," he cried, "that an ancestor of mine had the nerve to be a pirate! Good for the old boy! He was the real thing."

It is beyond the comprehension of the foreign genealogist why the Americans are developing such an eager interest in their ancestry, since a very few of them can be traced back to any but very plain people. Europeans, unless they happen to be of noble descent, pay little attention to their forefathers. Professional pedigree hunters in England, or any European country for that matter, would starve to death if it were not for an occasional legal matter that renders their services necessary. That is why most of the foreigners who take up genealogy as a profession are coming over here, where they find very few Americans as well equipped as they are to compete with.

They find eager patrons among the wealthy old New York families; almost all of them, the Astors, the Vanderbilts and the Rhinelanders among them, are represented in the New York Genealogical Society, which has a fine building of its own in 58th St., "a stone's throw" from Central Park. J. Pierpont Morgan is an active member of this organization. So was Andrew Carnegie. So are John D. Rockefeller and his brother William. You have to be somebody to belong to this society. And yet, as one of its members exclaimed recently, genealogy is the most democratic of hobbies, for it shows that we are all descendants of kings and beggars.

Talking about kings, there is hardly a New York family of that great wealth that has not been connected with some ancient throne by some genealogical adventurer. J. Pierpont Morgan has a chart that shows him to be a direct descendant of Gwynned Cynric, King of Wales thirteen hundred years ago. John D. Rockefeller lineage has been traced through his mother's side, through the multitudinous Avery family of New England, to King Duncan, who was murdered by Macbeth. For the Astors has been found a prince of Asturias.

But Mr. Morgan, though he was willing to pay a fat price for his chart, cannot look upon it without serious misgivings, for he knows that it is rare indeed, that an American can be

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traced back, to certainty, even as far as the early fifteenth century, there being very few, if any, parish records in the British Isles that antedate 1520. Very likely Mr. Rockefeller, who, it is said, in the male line has never been able to get back beyond Godfrey Rockefeller who lived in one of the German settlements of northern New York, is equally skeptical of his own royal lineage, although a few families in the South have been traced to Duncan without a doubtful link in the chain. As for the Astors, they realized long ago that there was no ground for the story of their descent from the Spanish prince, and the first ancestor on their family tree is still Jacob Ashdoer, or Astor, the jolly marketman, who lived in Waldorf, in Baden.

Many comparatively unknown people there are in America who can boast of far more distinguished ancestry and longer lineage than can any of the rich and prominent members of this rich and aristocratic organization. Many a prominent New York family would be glad indeed of a line of descent to compare with that of Thornton Augustine Washington, a pharmacist near Index, Cass County, Missouri, the lineal descendant of Thornton Washington, George Washington's eldest full brother. If the first President had taken the advice of one of his officers, Colonel Nicola, and had seized supreme power, what might have been the consequence? It is reasonable to suppose that the monarchy would have reverted to a republic before long. In that case this Missouri drug-gist, as pretender to the throne, might today be backed by a royalist party, basing his claim on the English law of royal succession.

All kinds of queer fish with nothing to do are caught by the fascination of pedigree hunting. You will find men and women in the New York Genealogical Society's library with whom genealogical investigation has become an obsession. One of the members solemnly assured some recent visitors to the library that he could trace his lineage direct to Adam and Eve, and he unrolled a chart five yards long, showing his descent from the Garden of Eden through one hundred and ninety three generations.

They gazed at him in wonder. Talk about ancestors! Who could ever hope to get ahead of a man with such a pedigree as that? He had most people that pride themselves on ancient lineage beaten to a standstill.

And a surprising number of people have implicit faith in this chart, on which are the Saltonstalls and several other old New England families, and it occupies an important place in the society's library.

But it is not always a desire for long lineage that leads one to invest in an investigation of his family tree. A year ago a well-known business man enlisted the services of one of New York's most scholarly genealogists.

"I don't care a hang for a coat of arms or aristocratic ancestors," said the client. "My father was a poor farmer, and I don't know anything about more than two generations on either side. But those I know about didn't have any ability in the money-making line. What's more none of 'em knew anything about music or cared about it. My father could not tell one note from another—couldn't even play a jew's harp. Yet I know how to make money, for I've built up a big fortune; and I know good music, too. I can play classical pieces on the piano, though I've never had a lesson, and there is nothing I enjoy more than going to the opera. Now, I want to know where these two streaks in me came from."

The genealogist traced him back into England, but through all the generations discovered only poor, ignorant and ordinary people. He kept on; still nothing but the crudest lot imaginable. And then, at last, thirteen generations back, he found an ancestor in Scotland who had not only acquired immense tracts of land through his own efforts, but had also been noted for his passion for music.

"It's wonderful how characteristics will crop out after being buried for generations and generations," said the genealogist after telling the story. "It's the same way with faces. I've met men and women whose prototypes I have seen among portraits of their ancestors of three hundred

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years before. Why, I've seen Marie Antoinette a dozen times in the streets of New York. Who were those women? Could they have been descendants of the Queen's ancestors? Or did the Dauphin really survive and, perhaps, wander to America and found a family here? Sometimes I walk through the streets as a man in a dream, and the crowd that go by me are figures from long-ago men and women that I have seen, time and time again, in old pictures. Only yesterday I saw Catherine the Great in the subway. She hadn't changed a particle, except in the matter of clothes. Come here and look out of the window."

His office fronted on lower Broadway, and on the other side of the crowded street a fat man with a wooden leg was leaning against the doorway holding a tin cup.

"Look at that beggar over there," exclaimed the genealogist. "Isn't he the living image of Henry the Eighth? He may be his lineal descendant for all we know."

There certainly was an astonishing resemblance to the Holbein portrait of the old English king.

The beggar snapped his finger at a newsboy with the air of one who had been born to command, then crouched down on the step and watched with blinking eyes the passing crowd. There was something mediaeval about him. He seemed altogether out of place in a modern city.

"If you want to know my opinion," said the genealogist, "I believe that is old Henry himself come to life again."

Who knows? At least it would not have been so surprising if the beggar had been one of King Henry's blood relations. There must be tens of thousands of American descendants of kings of that period and earlier.

But stop and do a little figuring, and see what it means, so far as arithmetic shows, to be descended from a king of three hundred years ago. In three hundred years there are ten generations, as the genealogists reckon, and today the scion of a monarch of that time, without allowing for intermarriages in the line of descent, could not boast of at least a thousandth part of royal blood. Carry it on three hundred years more, and he would have less than a millionth, and just as much might be flowing in the veins of his cook.

Still there is nothing more persistent than the survival of type. In the streets of Fez one meets with the red-haired, blue-eyed Scot, the English florid complexion and fair hair, the Spaniard who lies all day in the sun strumming on a *gimori*. Yet they are all Moors of the strictest orthodoxy, speaking no other language but their own, and, probably, with no ancestors but Moors for many generations. Today, if you enter any of the little fishing huts about the original Baltimore, you will see an astonishing opulence of color, and be received with Oriental hospitality by men and women whose type you will recognize on the far outskirts of Algiers. The Algerines left their mark in their long visits before they sacked the town in the days of O'Driscoll, and the type is there today, as virile and persistent as ever.

No matter how faint a trace of the monarch's blood arithmetic may show the descendant of a mediaeval king to possess, there is a lively and growing demand in America for royal ancestry. Yet of the tens of thousands of Americans who really are of royal descent very few are aware of the fact. But there are hundreds who in all sincerity boast of such a lineage without the slightest grounds for their claims. There is nothing more dubious than a long pedigree. It is likely to take wings at any moment. The foreign genealogist will declare that five out of ten of the long ancestral charts in this country will not bear investigation. A single blunder or the acceptance of some doubtful record may cause a person to claim a whole line of forebears with whom he has not the remotest connection. And these blunders are being made all the time.

With the American lines the danger of mistakes is not so great, but European researches must be conducted on a more elaborate scale, and in making them even the most scholarly and conscientious agent is likely to blunder. Parish registers have in some cases been kept improperly, and

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ministers or wardens, fearing the penalty incurred by their neglect, have inserted false names. English visitations, although accepted as evidence, depend mainly, for the earlier generations, on the unsupported statement of the then head of the house or family. Traditions often have been accepted when direct evidence was lacking. Even in the lineage of the peerage families expert genealogists declare there is much confusion and blundering, without even an attempt to preserve consistency in error.

Many a person, however, is perfectly willing to wink at an oversight in the preparation of his ancestral line, considering a spurious claim to a fine collection of forefathers better than no claim at all. In fact the infant industry of supplying ancestry, although it has not yet reached the department stores or installment houses, has developed to such an extent that there are now professional pedigree-hunters to suit all tastes. There is the genealogist who, like the popular portrait painter who makes every woman beautiful regardless of her defects, will supply the kind of ancestors his client most desires. His sole aim is to please, and, in itself, that is a fine ambition. Anyone, no matter what his real lineage happens to be, can have himself traced back to a royal line. A brand new millionaire from the gold fields finds no difficulty in acquiring a truly magnificent collection of forebears, if that is the only kind he is willing to buy.

To be sure, he might undergo some embarrassment in supplying satisfactory proof if it should come to the test. But the great beauty of laying claim to an ancient ancestry, whether it is yours or not, lies in the fact that it does not come to the test. Americans are not parsimonious, but they are not hiring genealogists at fifteen hundred dollars a month for the satisfaction of proving that their neighbor's mediaeval forefather doesn't belong to him."—THE PEDIGREE HUNTERS, by E. L. Bacon.

FOREWORD

The preceding quotations have been used with a thoughtful purpose in mind; this writer knows that his thirty-odd years of desultory quest for this historical, legendary and absolute facts of his ancestors' deeds and misdeeds, count for little or nothing with you, and confesses that, in importance to the world at large, it registers practically nil with him. The collection has resulted from avocation or diversion, rather than vocation, however, and while that admission, or statement, may operate to further confirm irresponsibility of intent or result,—well, what are we going to do about it? Nothing? OK! “The ayes have it.” Now, we can proceed at least with a mutual understanding.

For three generations now, about one hundred and ten years, there has been no attempt, as far as is generally known, of bringing together data from the paternal side or branch of my family—KEYS; and, probably or possibly there was an actual or supposed reason for the inadvertence.

It is known that a large number of our “forebears of old” were “warriors bold,” more or less, as you shall presently read, or later be told, and this great-grandfather of ours *Oliver Hayden Keys* (6), was in that class. His war activities were centered around our conflict with Great Britain, known as the “War of 1812.” This war was declared on June 4, 1812, and peace negotiations were ended and the treaty was agreed to and signed December 24, 1814.

Oliver Hayden (6) was born May 24, 1770, the fifth child of David Jr. (5) and Jemima (Ellsworth) Hayden, at Harrington, Connecticut, a small place even now, in Harwinton Township, Litchfield County, about twenty miles west of Hartford. So, he was *forty-two years old* when that war was declared.

The facts, as we were often told by his son, George Washington Keys, my grandfather, were, that Oliver Heydon (Oliver seems to have concluded that his father had not adopted the most approved spelling of the family name, as we find him, after leaving the parental roof, to be spelling the family name *Heydon* instead of *Hayden* as it had been spelled before) enlisted for service in our forces against the British, and later on had some disagreement and probably serious trouble with an officer of his company or regiment, because of which he resorted to “French-leave,” in other words “AWOL,” or desertion; (See Note on Oliver Hayden-Keys (6)) and, after a time, he appears in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, under the name of *George Oliver Keys*, or *Keyes*.

Jabez Haskell Hayden, in his book entitled “The Hayden Genealogy,” says “. . . he, (Oliver), *was a well educated, intelligent* man, and, like many another Hayden, taught school in the early years of his manhood. Mr. P. P. Hubbell, of Winona, Minnesota, son of Jemima (Hayden) Hubbell (6), has sent me a well written letter, dated Alexandria, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1841, and addressed to ‘My Dear Sister, Mrs. Jemima Hubbell,’ by the above Oliver (6). The letter is largely devoted to the subject of religion, and assurances of attachment to his sister and friends.”

In Hanover, Pennsylvania, on April 17, 1817, George Oliver Keys, or Keyes, was married for the second time, to Miss Eliza Funk, a “Pennsylvania Dutch” woman, who could not speak much, if any, English, so we have been told. To this union there were born two sons: Henry King, January 6, 1819, and George Washington, April 13, 1821. Eliza (Funk) Keys, or Keyes, died August 27, 1822, and George Oliver Keys, or Keyes, was married for a third time on July 6, 1823. This wife’s name we do not know, nor those of the eight children born to that union—four sons and four daughters—with the exception of one son, William Spring Hubbell Keys, or Keyes, a Congregational clergyman, located in St. Louis, Kansas City, or some important city in the middle west, as I remember; and for whom I was named *Hubbell*, or *Hubble*... Our family has evidently developed a penchant for revisions of the spelling of family names, for while my parents spelled it *Hubble*, we find now that the name comes down the family line from Jemima (Hayden) Hubbell (6)’s (a sister of Oliver [6]) husband, Nehemiah Hubbell, of Bath, Steuben County, New York. Their second son became the Hon. William Spring Hubbell (a member of the national congress—Representative, if I recall correctly my source of information on the subject, in the New York City libraries), and our great-grandfather named one of his sons, William Spring Hubbell Keys, or

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Keyes, in honor of his sister's son. Our grandfather named his oldest son, *William Henry Keys* (my father), evidently for Henry King Keys, his only full brother, and William Spring Hubble Keys, his half brother. Then my father named me *Haven Hubble*, or *Hubbell, Keys*—the *Haven* for the then ecclesiastical dignitary and prominent Methodist Church Bishop of that name ("Gilbert Haven, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, b. Sept. 9, 1821. Editor of *Zion' Herald*, 1867-1872; author of many books, 1864-1875; elected bishop 1872; d. June 3, 1880. Was able to trace his ancestry back through six generations, one of whom was a bishop also."—WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA.), and the *Hubble*, or *Hubbell*, for that popular Congregational clergyman, a half-uncle, of a preceding generation. Well, "can you beat it," as the slang term goes? The name *Hubbell* was early corrupted to *Hub*, spoken in derision or sportive familiarity. Why parents, wonderful otherwise, burden their offspring with the awkward handicap of name or names, I do not comprehend. Still, the name *Hubble*, or *Hubbell*, as a family name, is much honored in the States, and I have three namesakes myself, two in the family circles and one outside.

I have used "or Keyes" several times, for emphasis, say. We have always been told that our grandfather dropped the second "e" in the name, as he contended that "*Keyes*" did not properly spell the name as it should be pronounced, "keys," but it spelled "kise" instead. I believe him to be right, as I shall attempt to show from records in New York City in regard to the name and its probable origin, or reason for assuming, or legally changing to, by Oliver Hayden-Heydon (6). Our daughters have appropriated this discarded "e" again, and thus we have variety.

Henry King Keys-Hayden (7) was the only full brother of our grandfather George Washington Keys. In my early boyhood I was told of Henry, by grandfather. Henry was then in New York City, and my father's brother (C. G. Keys, a man of extraordinary intellectual attainment) corresponded with him. My information then was that "Uncle Henry" said it might be embarrassing for each of them to meet and have to explain their relationship, and I believe that they never met. But, this did not deter C. G. Keys from perpetuating the name in the family as far as possible, for he named his first son *Oliver*, and the second son *John Heydon* (note that he approved of the way his grandfather spelled the family name), who became a prominent educator himself. I shall present a sketch of his life in this record. From Jabez Haskell Hayden's "The Hayden Genealogy," I find that Henry Keys is listed therein as "Henry Keys Hayden," so he evidently, or apparently, dropped his middle given-name, "*King*", as his brother, our grandfather knew it to be, and, retaining *Keys* as a middle, or second given-name, had the original Hayden family-name restored, so that he became "Henry Keys Hayden." Jabez Haskell Hayden says: "Henry Keys Hayden is a journalist in New York (1888). Have not the data to give a sketch of his life-work." We knew him to be the editor of the DRY GOODS CHRONICLE, a trades-magazine devoted to those commodities. Our father was a general store merchant and we got some copies of the magazine, perhaps chiefly because of our kinsman's connection with it.

The following is a copy of Jabez Haskell Hayden's record of Henry and his family up to the time that he published his "Hayden Genealogy" (1888):

"Henry Keys Hayden 459. (Oliver 205; David 83; David 31; Ebenezer 11; Daniel 2; William 1); b. Jan. 6, 1819; m. Dec. 31, 1856, Hannah Allyn Sheffield, Wayne County, New York. Henry 459 is a journalist in New York (1888). Have not the data to give a sketch of his life-work. Children: Allen Henry, b. Jan. 6, 1858, d. April 5, 1858 . . . Frederick Ellsworth, b. Mch. 7, 1859; 'Analytical Chemist' (1886) . . . Howard Sheffield, b. Mch. 28, 1861; 'Southern Despatch' (1886)." The numbers following the names above are used by Jabez Haskell Hayden in his records. He started in with William, the founder of the family in America, and called him *William* (1); then numbered all the descendants consecutively; Oliver was 205 on his record, and Henry was 459.

A beloved Aunt—Emma Frances (Brown) Biggs, our mother's sister—was apparently much concerned one evening at our home, when this writer, as a boy, began to tell, to some Methodist preacher I suppose it was, as they were frequently parked around our fire-side, that "really and

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truly our name was *Hayden*, or *Heydon*, and not *Keys*." Well, from it all, I got the idea that there was certainly something shady in connection with the whole affair, and that the best thing for me to do was to forget it; and I proceeded to do so for a good many years.

After our own babies came along, we got interested in preserving records of and for them. Then I began going to New York City, and would spend any spare time that I might have in the Genealogical Rooms of the then Lenox Library. At first I was interested in tracing from our maternal side of the house, especially the Strother and allied families. After completing that research, which will appear in this record also, I looked up everything I could find on the Hayden, or Heydon, family; and, the publications are quite numerous. I am quoting from a number of them in this record, and I recommend that any reader of this, when in New York City, go to the Public Library on Fifth Avenue, between 39th. and 42d. streets, and study his family records. I have done so for weeks at a time. Consistently every day, in recent years when not tied down to business. There it was that I connected up the Hayden family of record, with our branch, headed by Oliver, of the sixth generation in America; consequently our grandfather was of the seventh generation, my father of the eighth, we are of the ninth, our children of the tenth, and their children of the eleventh. "In three hundred years there are ten generations, as the genealogists reckon." So it has proved in our family, 1630-1930, and you will note that in this record, numerals are attached to the names, thus indicating the generation, counting from William (1).

My research into the Hayden family records was very pleasant, and I readily picked up the connection, thanks to Jabez Haskell Hayden for the inclusion in his records of Oliver (6) and his son, Henry (7), of whom we had personal knowledge and acquaintance by the then living members of our family. If I had known about it all then, as I do now, I feel sure that our son, Willard DeWitt (10), would have been named *DeWitt Hayden Keys*, or perhaps *Hayden DeWitt Keys*.

We do not know but that Oliver Hayden (6) changed his name legally; perhaps he did not, as it might not have been the part of wisdom to do so, owing to the trouble he had had with the army officer; but, the fact remains that he married twice thereafter, raised two families of ten children in all, and some of them have proved their worth to the world, while their children, and the grandchildren, are still achieving, and the fourth generation are now youngsters and might prove average citizens, no better nor worse perhaps.

Of course, the reason for Oliver (6) assuming, or changing his name legally, to *Keys*, or *Keyes*, has always been a challenge to whatever ingenuity or inventiveness we may possess, and there seemed to be no chance of an answer until I ran across, in New York City Library, a copy of an address by Rev. William B. Hayden, of Portland, Maine, at a Reunion of the Descendants of William Hayden (1) at "Haydens"—in Windsor, Connecticut, September 2, 1885. Notes from that address will be included in this record later, but we quote now, at a risk of short repetition, this: "As already intimated, they (Haydens) were great friends of learning, promoting the cause of education. One furnished a part of the endowment of Caines (pronounced Keys) College, at Cambridge." Now, Oliver (6) "being a well educated man," no doubt knew something about his English forebear's endowment to the college at Cambridge, England, and it appealed to him, in his search for a new cognomen, to appropriate the name of that college and spell it as it is pronounced, rather than as really spelled. Whether or not this is "far-fetched," we shall leave it with you. I have not verified the pronuciation of Caines, as *Keys*, but in that printed copy of the address, before referred to, it is plainly put, "Caines (pronounced *Keys*) College, at Cambridge."

While we are delving into the "reason or rhyme" for names, there is one more observation that we wish to make. The Rev. Hordee Edwin Hayden, M. A., member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and various other historical and scientific societies, compiled an "OLIVER GENEALOGY,"—a record of the descendants of Joseph, Reuben and Levi Oliver of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 1727-1888. It occurs to me that friendship, or inter-marriage, with the

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Oliver family by the Hayden family, accounts for the given name of our ancestor Oliver Hayden-Keys (6). Another, and probably a more reasonable origin of the name *Oliver*, in the Hayden families, and especially for it being given to our grandfather, was that his mother was a sister to Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. (See Note 7, following Hayden Family Chart).

As I shall so often quote from the "HAYDEN GENEALOGY," I desire to record here the following: "HAYDEN 342. Jabez Haskell Hayden, Windsor Locks, (Levi 158; Levi 61; Nathaniel 24; Samuel 10; Daniel 2; William 1), born at Haydens, Dec. 20, 1811; m. July 23, 1844, Sarah Maria Van Schaick (daughter of Garrett) of Easton, Washington County, N. Y. Author of Hayden's Genealogy. Children:

663 Mary Antoinette, b. Feb. 21, 1846; d. Mch. 29, 1846.

664 Julia Bush, (adopted Mch. 2, 1854); b. Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 31, 1848; m. E. D.

Dexter.

665 Nathaniel Warham, b. Jun. 5, 1855, (Jabez 342; Levi 158; Levi 61; Nathaniel 24; Samuel 10; Daniel 2; William 1); his residence and business (1888) are in both Windsor and Windsor Locks. Devoted to the interests of his parents and friends, he continues to neglect the planting of his genealogical tree."—"HAYDEN GENEALOGY."

The Hayden Family in England

"The Heydons in England,—'an ancient family, belonging to the Order of Knights,' the books say. We distinguish our (English) name, *Hayden*, from the German, *Haydn*, as well as the Holland, *Heyden*, or *Van der Heyden*. Ours first appears among the Normans, and originated on English soil. The precise position occupied by them in the Norman immigration has not been distinctly made out. The difficulty in tracing them arises from the want of knowing the title by which they were known before the present family name became attached to them. According to the authorities, they acquired the name of *Heydon* from the town of Heydon, where they were first seated, and where lay their original estate. Says Blomefield's History of Norfolk, (Vol. 6, page 241),—the town of Hayden, or Haydin, is not known by that name in Domesday Book, but was then in Eyresford Hundred, and called *Stinetuna*, or *Stinton*. The town was about a mile long, and half as much broad. The present name of *Hayden*, or *Haydon*, as it is commonly called, signifies the *high-down* or *plain-on-the-hill*, which is agreeable to the situation. It is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. The seat and demesne were called *Heydon Hall and Manor*, alias *Stinton Hall and Manor*. Heydon and Stinton Manors were subsequently divided. The regal settlement of Heydon Manor makes the eldest son heir. The town of Haydon lies about fourteen miles, a little west of north, from Norwich, the shire town of Norfolk County. The lands there, according to Domesday Book, (Vol. 2, page 157), were, at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, under the lordship of one Whither, a Saxon, from whom the Conqueror took them, bestowing them upon the Earl of Warren-William de Warrena. The Heydons must have had their tenure from the Warrens, as adherents or retainers of theirs. Very early we find them inter-married with the Warrens, also with the descendants of the Conqueror, with the Says, Mowbrays, Longvilles, Gurneys, Boleyns etc."

"Haydens descended from a noble line,—'cousins of Queen Bess.' Sir Henry Heydon, about 1450, married an Aunt of the Queen, after whom she was named, a daughter of Sir Geoffery Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London. Queen Anne Boleyn (1507-1536) was the mother of Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603).

"In the windows of the church at Heydon—'St. Peter's and St. Paul's'—are inscriptions to the memory of Haydons. It is a good building, with a handsome square tower and three bells. The front was erected probably in the fifteenth century; it is of a circular form, standing upon circular neckings, of ovolos and cavettos of the style which prevailed from the time of King John (1200) to Edward III (1370). Haydon Hall, in the style of Henry VIII (1581), is (1829) the seat of William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., the elder brother of the novelist. Sir William Hayden sold this property to the Dynes, the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth (1567) and it afterwards came into the hands of the Bulwers."—HAYDEN GENEALOGY.

I have copies of the illustrations of the Coats of Arms—"Ann Boleyn and Heydon," and of "Heydon of Heydon Co: Norfolk."

"The moral characterists of the ancient line are interesting and noteworthy. Foremost among these is their zeal for religion, which appears to be hereditary. As a rule they are staunch churchmen, pious and devoted in many ways; the builders, repairers and endowers of churches; founders of schools, friends of the clergy, respected for their sterling character, benevolent in disposition, promoters of good order and charitable benefices. Before the Reformation they were of course Catholics, friends of the Bishops, and stewards of Cathedrals. But, at the Reformation, all three of the branches took a prominent part in the national movement. And, both before and after that time, it was common for the younger sons to enter the church, becoming rectors or vicars. As already intimated, they were great friends of learning, promoting the cause of education. One furnished a part of the endowment of Caines (pronounced *Keys*) College, at Cambridge; and the Classical Grammar School, established by John Haydon, at Ottery Saint-Mary, in the reign of Henry VIII, is running on his foundation today. They were generally advocates of advanced views, liberal beyond their time, though conservative of everything to them seeming good. They appear with marks of honorable distinction in the graduation lists of both the great universities—

The Hayden Family in England



Oxford and Cambridge; and, produced a number of authors, whose work cover a variety of subjects, but among which that of theology predominates. The next favorite occupation appears to have been the law. Like the Norfolk line, the Devonshire branch also was headed by a Judge. And they figure largely as magistrates of different grades, sheriffs of counties, benchers, barristers, the administrators of wills and the legal managers of estates.

Nor do they appear to have lost at any time their taste for the valiant exploits of knight-hood. They almost always had conspicuous representatives in the army. We read of them as being engaged in various foreign expeditions, when (or where) they were sometimes knighted for distinguished gallantry in the field. For the most of their time they stood well with their sovereigns, being loyal and conservative in their dispositions. Consequently they were trusted by the monarchs, and were much in office. In the "Wars of the Roses" (see Note A following this chapter), they were staunch adherents of the house of Lancaster; hence during the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, James I and Charles I, they were in favor at Court, and took sides with the latter monarch against the Parliament. Notices of them appear so frequently in public documents and private memoirs, and the minuter annals of the British realm, that probably without a great deal of research a voluminous history might be compiled, and a full biography given of most of the prominent members of each line. Thus (as an illustration), on examining the 'State Papers'—'Domestic Series,' in the British Museum, I found in the four years, 1626-1629, almost monthly allusions to the Heydons, and the preparations for and results of the expedition of the Duke of Buckingham against France and the Isle of Rhea. The preparations were principally in the hands of Sir William, who was an expert engineer, and commanded the expedition. Experiments were conducted by him with reference to various kinds of artillery and other weapons of offense to be used. The papers passing between him and the government are frequently mentioned, in some of which he is spoken of with high commendation. His brother, John, who seems to have been a captain in the navy, and afterwards became a knight, acted as treasurer, or purser, of the expedition; while Miles Heydon, a second brother, had also the command of a company conferred on him. Many interesting facts concerning them may be learned. The general accounts say that Sir William was killed at the battle of Rhea. One report has it that he was drowned. While in these papers the details are more fully brought out, from which it appears that the troops fought near the ships, on the shore, and, being forced back into the waters during the battle, Sir William received a shot, *while standing in the water*, and, being somewhat severely wounded, fell into the water and was drowned. So, he met his death, the waves finishing what the musket-ball might not have accomplished. His brother, Sir John, who was with him, and appears to have had an important command, became his executor and heir to his estates.

I find also that there was at one time a Barony of Heydon, in the County of York, which became extinct as late as 1764.

It is in these same State papers that we discover that the Devonshire Haydens were engaged in shipping about the time of the emigration to America. April 5, 1628, Letters of Marque were issued to the ship *Phoenix* of Dartmouth, owned by Captain Ramley Gilbert, but commanded by John Haydon. Five months later, Sept. 28th., Letters of Marque were issued to Gideon Haydon and others, owners of the ship *Dove* of Lymston (Lymston), 80 tons, commanded by Gideon Haydon. These entries may possibly serve yet as a clue to the connecting link between the Devonshire and American lines. Those issues occurred about the time the Massachusetts Bay Company was getting organized. Dartmouth and Lymston are in close proximity to the Haydon homes in Devonshire. And the ship *Mary and John*, which in the summer of 1630 brought over our ancestors, William and John Haydon, to Dorchester, sailed from Plymouth, near by. It may be interesting to observe here, also, that the ancestors of General Grant came over in the same ship."—Extracts from an address by Rev. William B. Hayden, of Portland, Me., at a *Reunion of the Descendants of William Hayden* (1), at "Haydens"—In Windsor, Conn. Sept. 2, 1885.

The Hayden Family in England

Note A . . . Barnes, in his history of Mediaeval Peoples, and the rise of modern nations—England, says,—“‘WARS OF THE ROSES,’ (1455-1485). About the middle of the 15th century a struggle concerning the succession to the English throne arose between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the former being descended from the third, and the latter from the fourth son of Edward III. A civil war ensued, known as the ‘War of the Roses,’—since the adherents of the House of York wore, as a badge, a white rose, and those of Lancaster, a red one. The contest lasted thirty years, and twelve pitched battles were fought. During this war the House of York seated three Kings upon the throne. But the last of these, Richard III, a brutal tyrant whom prose and poetry (read Shakespeare’s play, Richard III) have combined to condemn, was slain on the field of *Bosworth*, and the red rose placed the crown on the head of its representative, Henry VII. Thus ended the *Plantagenet Line*, which had ruled England for three centuries; the new house was called the *Tudor Line*, from Henry’s family name. The result of this civil war was the triumph of the kingly power over that of the aristocracy. It was a war of the nobles and the military retainers. Except in the immediate march of the armies, the masses pursued their industries as usual. Men plowed and sowed, bought and sold, as though it were a time of peace. Both sides protected the neutral citizens, but there were bent on exterminating each other. No quarter was asked or given. (When Edward IV galloped over the field of battle after a victory, he would shout, ‘Spare the soldiers, but slay the gentlemen’). During the war, eighty princes of the blood and two hundred nobles fell by the sword, and half of the families of distinction were destroyed. The method of holding land was changed, and, for the former relation of lord and vassal, was substituted that of landlord and tenant. The power of the great barons gone, the king had little check, and the succeeding monarchs ruled with an authority never before dreamed of in English history. Constitutional liberty, which had been steadily growing since the days of Runnymede, now gave way to Tudor despotism. The field of Bosworth, moreover, marked the downfall of Feudalism; with its disappearance, the Middle Ages came to an end.”

The explanation of the meaning of numerals in parenthesis—(1)—follows: (1)—of first generation the family in America; (2)—of second generation, etc. b.—born; m.—married; d.—died; ae.—age; inf.—infancy. Names in CAPITAL letters denote direct ancestors of this compiler and his family. Notes 1, 2, 3 etc. follow the CHART immediately in this record.

*—Second generation; **—third generation etc.

1—WILLIAM HAYDEN (1).....Note 1

Children:

*1—DANIEL (2) m. HANNAH WILCOCKSON.....Note 2

Children:

**1—Daniel (3) b. Oct. 5, 1666; m. Elizabeth Gibbs.

**2—Hannah (3) b. Nov. 9, 1668; m. William Phelps.....Note 3

**3—Nathaniel (3) b. Mch. 27, 1761; d. in inf.

**4—William (3) b. Apr. 27, 1673; d. Jun. 11, 1675.

**5—William (3) b. Jan. 1, 1676; m. Miriam Gibbs.

**6—Samuel (3) b. Feb. 28, 1677-8; m. Anna Holcomb.

**7—EBENEZER (3) m. MINDWELL GRISWOLD.....Note 4

***1—Ebenezer (4) b. Dec. 9, 1709; m. 1st. Mary Trumble; 2d. Dorothy Loomis.

Children:

***2—Mindwell (4) b. Apr. 4, 1713; m. Rev. Jedediah Dewey.....Note 5

***3—DAVID (4) m. DOROTHY ALLEN.....Note 6

Children:

****1—DAVID (5) m. JEMIMA ELLSWORTH.....Note 7

Children:

*****1—David (6) b. Dec. 20, 1761; m. 3 times; last,—Maria Ann Smith.

*****2—Jemima (6) m. 1st. Icabod Patterson; 2nd. Nehemiah Hubbell.....Note 8

Children:

*****1—Philo P. Hubbell (7).....Note 8

Children:Note 8

*****2—(Hon.) William Spring Hubbell (7).....Note 8

Children:

*****3—Newell (6) b. Jun. 14, 1766; m. Vashti Wright.

*****4—Peletiah (6) b. Jan. 10, 1768; m. Hepzibah Case.

*****5—OLIVER (6) m. 1st. Abigail Cleaveland; 2d. ELIZA FUNK.....Note 9

Children by first wife:

*****1—William (7)

*****2—(son) (7).

Children by second wife,—ELIZA FUNK: See KEYS CHART and Notes.

*****6—Abijah (6) b. May 13, 1772; m. Orinda Shepperd.

*****7—Lyman (6) m. Betsey Fairchild.

*****8—Olive (6) m. Robert J. Bonham, Painted Post, N. Y.

Children: (several, but have no record)

*****2—Elijah (5) b. at "Haydens" Jul. 4, 1741; m. Sarah Phelps

*****3—Dorothy (5) b. at "Haydens" Mch. 10, 1748.

*****4—Lucy (5) b. at "Haydens" Nov. 14, 1749.

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- ****5—Allen (5) b. at Harwinton, Apr. 9, 1753; m. (widow) Annie Moss (Peck).
 - ****6—Mindwell (5) b. at Harwinton, May 17, 1755.
 - ****7—Jerusha (5) b. at Harwinton, Jun. 24, 1757.
 - ****8—Eleanor (5) b. at Harwinton, Jan. 10, 1759.
 - ****9—Polly (5) b. at Harwinton, Sep. 27, 1762.
 - **8—Mary (3) b. Sep. 28, 1688; d. Oct. 31, 1708, unmarried.
 - *2—Nathaniel (2) b. Feb. 2, 1642-3; m. Sarah Parmelee.
 - *3—Mary (2) b. June 6, 1648; m. Judah Evarts.

Note 1



WILLIAM HAYDEN (1):

"William Hayden of 'Haydens,' Windsor, Connecticut, born in Somersetshire, England, 1600-5; died in Kenilworth (Clinton) Connecticut, Sept. 27, 1669; married, first (name unknown); she died at 'Haydens' July 17, 1655; married, second, Margaret, widow of William Wilcockson, of Stratford."—HAYDEN GENEALOGY by Jabez Haskell Hayden.

"William Hayden first appears in America at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, among those who came over in the *Mary and John*, and he was probably one of her passengers. Four years later he was made a freeman there, which proves that he was a member of the then Dorchester, now Windsor church. When the emigration from the Bay to Connecticut took place, for some unknown reason, William Hayden appears among the Hartford adventurers, and not at Windsor.

In the summer of 1637, a war was declared against the Pequots, and the whole military force of the colony was placed in command of Captain Mason, who led them into the Indian country, and attacked them in their stronghold. Here we get our first notice of William Hayden in Connecticut. Captain Mason speaks of Hayden coming to his rescue when he (Mason) was 'beset by many Indians, waiting all opportunities to lay hands on him,' but, 'William Hayden, espying a breach in the wigwam, entered, and in his entrance fell over a dead Indian; but, speedily recovering himself, the Indians, some fled, others crept under their beds.' And, Governor Wolcott of Windsor (who was born 42 years after the battle), in recounting the heroic struggle of Captain Mason, says:

'But fate that doth the rule of action know,
Did this unequal combat disallow;
For quite too much to force one man alone
To beat an army, to take a garrison,
Sent Hayden in, who, with sun-steel blade,
Joining the General, such slaughter made,
That soon the Pequots ceased to oppose
The matchless force of such resistless foes.'

I hold in my hand 'the sun-steeled blade' made famous by the prowess of our ancestor that day. This sword cut the bow-spring which, an instant later, would have sent an arrow with deadly precision at Captain Mason; and, probably the next blow fell upon the head of the Indian. This sword remained in the family of the oldest son until the third Daniel removed to East Windsor, when it remained in the hands of his brother Thomas at 'Haydens.' From the family of Thomas, it passed, within the memory of one of them, to the hands of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins, who deposited it with the Connecticut Historical Society, through whose courtesy I am enabled to show it here today.

William Hayden had granted to him at Hartford a lot in Soldier's Field, as a recognition of his services on that occasion, and after his death the Court granted his heirs fifty acres more.

William Hayden was one of the deputies (Representatives)—1667—from the town, then called *Kenilworth*; he was one of three to petition the Court to give authority for the 'gathering of ourselves into church order,' and when the organization took place, his name is third on the list of her membership."—from an address made by Jabez Haskell Hayden at a reunion of the descendants of William Hayden, at "Haydens"—in Windsor, Conn., Sept. 2, 1885.

"The name is spelled in legal documents in England in three different ways, viz: *Haidon*, *Heydon* and *Hayden*.

William Hayden was seemingly of the Devon Line, and came to America during the reign of Charles—I (1625-1649). Probably his first appearance in America was at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, among those who came over in the vessel, *Mary and John*.

He was twice married, and there were three children born by the first wife,—Daniel, Nathaniel and Mary.

William Hayden of Heydon, born at Somersetshire, England, 1600-05, died Sept. 27, 1669. Came to New England May 30, 1630. Land owner 1639 at Hartford, Connecticut, and 1642 at Windsor, Connecticut, which land the family have owned for 249 years. On it his monument is erected. Was a gallant soldier in Indian wars. His sword is in the Connecticut Historical Society. Was a member of the General Court of Connecticut 1667. His eldest son, Lieut. Daniel Hayden, born Sept. 2, 1640, died March 22, 1712,—soldier; married March 17, 1664 to Hannah Wilcockson, daughter of William Wilcockson of St. Albans, England, (1590) who came to New England in 1635, and, whose widow (Margaret) was second wife of William Hayden.”—VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES by Hayden.

“William Hayden came to Dorchester 1630, became freeman in 1634, removed to Hartford and from there to Windsor in 1642 and from Windsor to Kenilworth in 1664. Children: Daniel, born Sept. 2, 1640, died March 22, 1713; Nathaniel, born Feb. 2, 1643; Mary born June 6, 1648.”—HISTORY OF DORCHESTER.

“William Hayden, born probably in Devon County, England, died at Kenilworth, Connecticut, Sept. 27, 1669, probably came in the ship *Mary and John* with Mr. Warham’s church 1630, lived at Dorchester, Mass., about five years, moved to Hartford, soldier in Pequot war, saved Capt. Mason’s life (his sword is still preserved) moved to Windsor as early as 1640, to ‘Haydens’ 1645; to Clinton about 1665. His son Daniel, of Windsor, trooper 1675-6; Daniel’s son, Samuel, of Windsor, farmer, tanner etc; Nathaniel’s son, Levi, of Windsor, farmer and soldier; Levi’s son, Levi, of Windsor, farmer; Levi’s son, JABEZ HASKELL HAYDEN, of Windsor Locks, Conn., where all his ancestors lived, silk manufacturers, 1638-81, author ‘HAYDEN GENEALOGY—1888’.”—AMERICAN ANCESTRY, Vol. 4, page 135.

The preceeding quotations from “VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES,” “HISTORY OF DORCHESTER,” “AMERICAN ANCESTRY,” “HAYDEN GENEALOGY,” and other sources perhaps which I have failed to note, were copied at the old Astor Library in New York City in May, 1908. I also consulted a pamphlet there, published in 1877, written by Rev. William B. Hayden, and entitled “THE HAYDENS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA,—a fragment of family history, the result of a few days research in the British Museum.” It was printed by J. Speirs, 36 Bloomsbury St., London, England,—46Pp. Library identification,—APV p Box. Index card says,—“Gift of W. E. Dodge. Dup. for A.; L. has.” This pamphlet says,—“Hayden family (an old Devonshire family whose ancestry leads back to the 12th and 13th centuries, etc., etc.).”

The home at “Haydens,” Windsor Township, Hartford, Connecticut, was about ten miles north of Hartford, the capital, and about mid-way between Boston and New York City. This is a small village or station, now, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and “the railroad station stands on the original home-lot of William Hayden, and within 30 rods of the site of his house. A deed in 1663 from Anthony Hawkins to William Hayden, was in the handwriting of Matthew Grant, who was the ancestor of General U. S. Grant, and witnessed by Matthew Grant, Regstr. and his son, Samuel Grant.”

“Matthew Grant and his wife, Priscilla, each aged 29 years, and an infant daughter, also named Priscilla, embarked in the *Mary and John*, from Plymouth, with a party of 140 persons, including their pastors, Maverick and Warham, who had been chiefly gathered from Dorsetshire, Devonshire and Somersetshire, in the southwest of England. They had a prosperous voyage of 70 days, landing at Nantasket, May 30, 1630, the day after Charles II was born. ‘So we came,’ wrote Roger Clapp, who was one of the company, ‘by the hand of God through the deeps comfortably, having preaching or the expounding of the Word of God every day for ten weeks together with our ministers.’ After a careful examination of the coast, the new-comers established themselves on a neck of land called by the Indians, *Mattapan*, which they named after the town that Matthew

Grant and many of his associates had left in England—Dorchester, now South Boston. Roger Clapp writes: 'The place was a wilderness. Fish was a good help to me and others. Bread was so scarce that I thought the very crusts from my father's table would have been sweet; and, when I could have meat and salt and water boiled together, I asked, who would ask for better?' 'Again he says: 'In our beginnings, many were in great straits for want of provisions for themselves and little ones. Oh, the hunger that many suffered, and saw no hope in an eye of reason to be supplied only by clams, mussels, and fish!' Nevertheless the new settlement prospered, and in three years it was styled 'the greatest town in New England.' It set the example in 1633 for that municipal organization which has since prevailed there, and has proven to be one of the chief sources of its progress. In the autumn of 1635 a number of the inhabitants of Dorchester decided to remove their families to Connecticut. The new settlement was also named *Dorchester*, but two years later was changed to *Windsor*. Matthew Grant was of the Connecticut party, and was immediately chosen surveyor, being annually elected to that office during a quarter of a century. In 1652 he became town clerk."

The above sketch of General Grant's ancestor is taken from "The Makers of American History—General Grant," by James Grant Wilson, and is included in this record for two reasons: first, that it corroborates Jabez Haskell Hayden in stating that the ancestor of General Grant was among the settlers coming over with our ancestor, William Hayden; second, that it gives some picture of those early days of privation that we have not found before.

Note 2—



ANIEL HAYDEN (2):

"Lieut. Daniel Hayden, of 'Haydens,' son of William (1) was born in Windsor, Connecticut, September 2, 1640; died March 22, 1712-13 ae. 72; married March 17, 1664, HANNAH WILCOCKSON (of William and Margaret), Stratford, Connecticut; died April 19, 1722."

About one fourth of a page of descriptive matter of Lieut. Daniel's life followed in "HAYDEN GENEALOGY" by Jabez Haskell Hayden, and I am quite sorry now that I did not copy all of it, along with the above.

"VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES," in mentioning Lieut. Daniel Hayden, says, "he was a soldier, and he married Hannah Wilcockson, daughter of William Wilcockson of St. Albans, England (1590), who came to New England in 1635, and, whose widow (Margaret) was the second wife of William Hayden (1)."

Thus we note that father and son married mother and daughter, making some interesting relationships. I cannot tell from here who married first, William and Margaret, or Daniel and Hannah. William's first wife died July 17, 1655, and Daniel and Hannah were married March 17, 1664, so it is reasonable to presume that the older folks were united in marriage before the youngsters decided to become son and daughter-in-law to their respective step-parents, making William father-in-law to his step-daughter, and Margaret mother-in-law to her step-son.

"AMERICAN ANCESTRY," Vol. 4, page 135, says,— "Lieut. Daniel Hayden of Windsor was a trooper (1675-6)."

There seems to be some difference in the records of the year of his death; it is given as 1712 and 1713.

"His commissions are extant. His eldest son, Daniel, was born Oct. 5, 1666, died Dec. 22, 1759; Daniel (4) born Aug. 22, 1703, died 1790; Lieut. Thomas (5) born June 14, 1745, died November 28, 1817; Horace H. (6)."—VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES by Hayden.

Note 3—



ANNAH HAYDEN (3):

Jabez Haskell Hayden has a note—"A"—opposite the record of Hannah (3), who married William Phelps. I failed to look that up.

Note 4—



EBINEZER HAYDEN (3):

"Ebinezzer Hayden, of 'Haydens,' (Daniel [2]; William [1]), was born Dec. 14, 1681; died at Harwinton—date not known; married Jan. 12, 1708-9, MINDWELL GRISWOLD—probably granddaughter of Edward, first settler."

About a half page of descriptive matter on Ebinezzer Hayden's life followed the above in Jabez Haskell Hayden's "HAYDEN GENEALOGY," but I did not get it.

Note 5—



MINDEWELL HAYDEN (4):

Here is recorded the first clergyman in the line in America,—Rev. Jedediah Dewey who married Mindwell Hayden (born April 4, 1713) second child of Ebinezzer and Mindwell (Griswold) Hayden (our direct ancestors) on Aug. 4, 1736.

The reverend gentleman seems to have been the first pastor of their church at Bennington, Vermont.

There has been a great number of clergymen in the line since, as we shall see, and some yet; also fighters, and perhaps the Rev. Dewey may have been an ancestor of the distinguished Admiral of the United States Navy. Fact is, Joseph L. Stickney, who was Aide to Admiral George Dewey, and who stood with the Admiral on the forward bridge of the *Olympia*, flag-ship of the United States fleet, during the battle on Manilla Bay, Philippines, May 1, 1898, with the Spanish fleet, tells in his "ANCESTRY and CHILDHOOD of GEORGE DEWEY" that: "The American Deweys came to the colonies from England, but they were immigrants to England as well, some generations earlier, for the family was of French extraction. In its original form the name was spelled Deueua. Early records of the family show worthy service in many walks of life, one of the ancestors having been a successful general in the French Armies. George Dewey is of the ninth generation of the first Dewey that came to America. This progenitor of the American branch of the family emigrated from Sandwich in 1633, bearing his ancestral arms and motto, 'To the conqueror a crown is due.' He settled at Dorchester, in the Massachusetts Bay colony, and from there the family scattered; in later years one branch locating in New York and one in Vermont. It is from the latter that the great Admiral is descended."

Can we not see that enough evidence is adduced to make my conjecture plausible, as both family progenitors came to Dorchester, within a period of three years, 1630-1633, and the Admiral descended from the branch that remained in Vermont? I believe that it can be proven that the Rev. Jedediah Dewey was an ancestor of the Admiral. For this record, at least, note last paragraph this sketch.

Remember Admiral Dewey's message that flashed across the sea from the distant islands of the western Pacific: "Not one Spanish flag flies in the Manilla Bay today. Not one Spanish warship floats, except as our prize?"

"This happened (quoting Joseph L. Stickney, the Admiral's Aide again) while the people of the United States were eagerly watching events in Cuba, and the attention of all was turned towards the island that promised to be the focal point in the pending Spanish-American War; and, the brilliant victory that Admiral Dewey won over the Spanish fleet in the Philippines aroused the people of the United States to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. For a moment Cuba was forgotten, and all public interest was directed towards this distant fighting center. Patriotism ran

high. The 'stars and stripes' and Admiral Dewey's picture were everywhere displayed. Praise of the man was heard on all sides. No such deed of valor and skilled maneuvering had been known since the days of Farragut, and for a time it was thought that the battle of Manilla Bay would end the war."

In "The Life and Letters of Admiral Dewey," by Adelbert M. Dewey, on pages 44-45, find the following, that is interesting to this record for more reasons than one: "The Admiral's ancestors all along the line from Thomas Dewey, the settler, who landed in Massachusetts Bay with the Rev. John Warham's little band of persecuted Christians in the summer of 1630, down through the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, have been men who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of both State and Nation. And, too, he comes of stock possessing the qualities which he himself has shown in the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Cavite. The Deweys have ever been fighters—not brawlers, who quarrel for the sake of creating a disturbance, but fighters to manner born,—who were ever ready to lay down their lives, if need be, in defense of their country's honor, or to resent any insult to their country's flag. Among the best-known of the family's representatives in this class stands the name of the Rev. Jedediah Dewey, who, history tells us, adjourned a service in his church to go out one Sunday morning to fight the British at the Battle of Bennington, and then returned to the house of worship, took up the sermon where he had left off, when interrupted, and finished it. Another of this same family, was Capt. Elijah Dewey, a son of the Rev. Jedediah Dewey, who has a record of having been at Ticonderoga, the evacuation of St. Clare, at the Battle of Bennington, where his reverend father earned the title of 'the fighting parson,' and at the surrender of Burgoyne. And, when that other Vermonter, Ethan Allen, put in an appearance so early in the morning and demanded the keys to the fortress at Ticonderoga, he was accompanied by Ensign Simeon Dewey, who was a brother of George Dewey's great grandfather, Capt. William Dewey, who was himself very much in evidence throughout the Revolutionary War."

Note 6—



AVID HAYDEN (4):

"David Hayden, of 'Haydens' and Harwinton, Ebenezer (3); Daniel (2); William (1) was born January 21, 1715-16; died September, 1772 (?) ae. 56; married DOROTHY ALLEN, January 19, 1737-38.

David Hayden lived at 'Haydens' with his father thirteen years after his marriage, and four of his children were born there. Early in the year 1751 he was of 'Windsor'; later in the year, in a deed of Ebenezer's homestead, given to the Bissells, both Ebenezer and David had accounts with Sergeant Samuel Hayden (23) (this is a "HAYDEN GENEALOGY" number), the blacksmith, until they went to Harwinton. Nothing appears to show that they were not at the time of their removal in prosperous circumstances. They left some of the best lands of Windsor, the churches, schools, roads and the general culture and comfort which had been attained in the river towns in 116 years, to go into a new country, where only a beginning had been made, to struggle on with the many discomforts experienced by our ancestor William 108 years before, on the very ground they were leaving. We can only surmise that Ebenezer's 'Western Lands' were supposed to offer a wider field for David's enterprise than the old town, so nearly finished, as Windsor then was, and where the land was cheap. Doubtless the father bravely accepted the situation, because of the advantages David might reap from the change, and the same spirit has been cropping out in some of every generation of their descendants since. Nor, is this branch of the family peculiar in this respect. William (1) was the patentee, and all his descendants inherited the right, and many have exercised it, and doubtless there are many new communities yet to start with a Hayden family among them."—HAYDEN GENEALOGY by Jabez Haskell Hayden.

Note 7—



DAVID HAYDEN (5):

"David Hayden, of Harwinton, (David [4]; Ebenezer [3]; David [2]; William [1]), was born at 'Haydens' Oct. 8, 1738; died Feb. 3, 1813, near Angelica, N. Y., ae. 74; married March 11-12, 1761, JEMIMA ELLSWORTH, (William; Sergt. Thomas; Sergt. Josiah—first Ellsworth in Windsor); she died, Angelica, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1828, ae. 85.

David Hayden (5) removed to Harwinton when 13 years old, where his father and grandfather settled in 1751. 'STILES SUPPLEMENT' says that this David Hayden (5) lived at Harwinton, a parish in Weathersfield, but I think there is nothing to base such a supposition on, except that the marriage of his daughter, Jemima (6), appears on the Newington Church records. I have searched the Newington Church and Weathersfield town records. There are no births or deaths, and David's name does not appear on the land records, which is almost positive proof that he did not live there; neither did he live in Newington Parish, across the line in the town of Farmington, for those records do not mention him. It appears from the will of their father, David (4), March 24, 1772, that David (5), and his brother, Elijah (5), had already received their portions in land, and 5S each was given them. David (5) owed his father's estate a note of L18, and Elijah (5), 12S6d. It seems improbable that a portion of the farm should be set out to the sons while the father was living, unless they were to improve it. Elijah (5) remained in Harwinton, and his sons after him. The history of Pompey, N. Y., says that Peletiah (6), son of David (5), was born in Newington, Connecticut, moved into Pompey, N. Y., from Kingston, N. Y., 1816. For reasons given above, I think Peletiah (6) was born in Harwinton. I think my record of David (5)'s family was taken from the Harwinton records, except the last two. The dates of births are full, except these two, who were born after 1772, the year that the grandfather died, soon after which the families, except Elijah (5), left Harwinton.

There is a tradition among the descendants of this family that Jemima Ellsworth, wife of David (5), was a sister of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. The Ellsworth family, in some of their branches, were very negligent in the matter of providing the town recorder with their births, marriages and deaths. William Ellsworth's family appears in full. He had an Oliver, of nearly the same age as the chief Justice, and each had a sister Jemima. William Ellsworth removed, with his family, to Harwinton about the time that David Hayden (4) and his family did. The Harwinton records say that David Hayden (5) and Jemima Ellsworth, both of Harwinton, were married March 12, 1761. The Chief Justice's father's name was David, and he remained in Windsor and died within the recollection of this writer—1821. It is in the Chief Justice's lines that the records are deficient. Sergt. Josiah Ellsworth, the ancestor of Chief Justice Ellsworth, was but a child when the settlement at Windsor began. His name first appears upon the records of the town in 1654, among the marriages. There is a tradition that he came to Windsor as a servant. (Some persons bound themselves, before leaving England, for a term of service to some party who advanced money to pay expense of the passage and support after they arrived here. Others were termed 'servants' who were 'bound-out' until they reached their majority. It was common, down to the early years of the present century, for parents, or civil authorities, to bind out children to those who could give them better advantages than their parents could, or those whose parents were dead, and the children needed to be trained to some occupation). Josiah Ellsworth bought a house and lot the year he was married, near the old mill, and in 1665 bought the place now known as 'the Chief Justice Ellsworth place.' Roger was the fourth generation from Sergt. Josiah."—HAYDEN GENEALOGY by Jabez Haskell Hayden.

"Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States—March 4, 1796-1800—when he was sent to France in place of Patrick Henry. Born at Windsor, Connecticut, on April 29, 1745;

died Nov. 26, 1807. His ancestor, Josiah, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1650, and married Abigail Wolcott. Noah Webster was a student in the Chief Justice's law offices."—"WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA," Vol..... Years.....

This is the family from which came Oliver Hayden (6), this writer's great-grandfather, whose sister and husband are the subject of the next sketch or Note.

Note 8—



JEMIMA HAYDEN (6) :

"Jemima Hayden (6) ; (David (5) ; David (4) ; Ebenezer (3) ; Daniel (2) ; William (1)) was born Feb. 25, 1764; died May 27, 1842, at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.; married, first, Icabod Patterson; second Nehemiah Hubbell; to the second union were born two children:

1—Philo P. Hubbell (7) ; b. Painted Post, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1799; m. June 20, 1828; living (1887) Winona, Minn. Their children:

- 1—Frances Eliza (8)
- 2—William Thonston (8)
- 3—Charles Nehemiah (8)
- 4—Susan Marea (8)
- 5—Herbert Porter (8)
- 6—Philo Goodwin (8)

2—(Hon.) William Spring Hubbell (7), b. 1801; lives (1863) at Bath, N. Y.

He had two children:

- 1—Mary (8)
- 2—Fanny (8)"

—HAYDEN GENEALOGY by Jabez Haskell Hayden.

To this sister, Jemima (6) (Hayden) Hubbell, our great-grandfather wrote during his last years, and her son, Philo P. Hubbell, sent the letter to Jabez Haskell Hayden. He mentioned it in his sketch of Oliver (6), and I have copied it into this record elsewhere in the FOREWORD.

Oliver (6) named one son William Spring Hubbell Keys, in honor of his nephew, the Hon. William Spring Hubbell, and I have two photographs of this son; one was made in Harrisburg, Pa. He became a Congregational clergyman, and located in St. Louis, Kansas City, or some important city in the middlewest, when I was a boy. My grandfather talked with me, or his own sons, about this half-brother of his, who was one of the outstanding members of that generation at the time of my birth; and so I was given his name in part. Considering the tradition that my great-grandmother was a sister of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, that her daughter, Jemima (6), married into the Hubbell family, and that that family produced the congressman that we know of; and, considering the clergyman namesake of his of the succeeding generation, and, that there is a Prof. Hubble (whose ancestors may have spelled the name Hubbell) of the Wilson Observatory in California (than whom there is no better known astronomer today) that we might trace also as of this lineage, I presume, now, that there was little or no reason for my youthful loathing of the cognomen, although that loathing is a fact or truth.

Note 9—



LIVER HAYDEN-KEYS (6) :

"Oliver Hayden (6), of Alexandria, Pennsylvania, (David [5] ; David [4] ; Ebenezer [3] ; Daniel [2] ; William [1]) was born at Harwinton, Connecticut, May 24, 1770; died August 4, 1855, ae. 85; married, first, Abigail Cleveland of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania; married, second, ELIZA FUNK of Hanover, Pa.; she died Sept. 22, 1822.

Oliver (6) was a well educated, intelligent man, and, like many another Hayden, taught school in the years of his early manhood. Mr. Philo P. Hubbell (7), of Winona, Minn., son of Jemima (6) (Hayden) Hubbell, has sent me a well-written letter, dated Alexandria, Pa., March 13, 1841, addressed to 'My dear sister, Mrs. Jemima Hubbell' by the above Oliver (6). The letter is largely devoted to the subject of religion, and assurances of attachment to his sister and friends."—"HAYDEN GENEALOGY" by Jabez Haskell Hayden of Windsor Locks, Conn., 1888—The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Hartford, Conn.

The fifth child of David (5) and Jemima (Ellsworth) Hayden, born at Harwinton, Connecticut, a small town even now, in Harwinton Township, Litchfield County, about twenty miles west of Hartford. While quite young, his parents moved and settled near Angelica, N. Y., where he grew to manhood.

Oliver seems to have concluded that his father had not adopted the most approved spelling of the family name (and I can quite agree with him, after a study of the English records of the family in the seventeenth century and continuing until today), as we find him, after leaving the parental roof in New York, to be spelling the family name HEYDON, instead of HAYDEN, as it had before been spelled.

Eliza Funk, the second wife, and our great-grandmother, was of "Pennsylvania Dutch" parentage, and could speak but little, if any English, when she married Oliver. She died in little over one year after their son, George Washington Keys (7), our grandfather was born.

Oliver was married a third time, on July 6, 1823, and eight children were born to that union, four sons and four daughters. Of this family of children, we know but little, only of the one son—Rev. William Spring Hubbell Keys, and I have referred to him before. We have no record of the mother's name, before marriage, nor dates of her birth and death.

If you will look up, in what I have been pleased to term a "FOREWORD" to this record, you will find, without repetition here, such facts and theories on the life, character, accomplishments and otherwise, of George Oliver Hayden-Keys, as shall be satisfactory, or peradventure must be. There is little doubt but that the most of us could say, with Joaquin Miller:

"I would some things I've done and said,
Were dead.
Well dead,
And buried deep as hell,
With recollections dead as well;
And, as for resurrection,
God forbid."

Perhaps, could we converse with the sojourning spirit of our ancestor, "out among the stars," (demoted, perchance; promoted, possibly), he could defend his difficulty with the army officer. We who have witnessed the tyrannical treatment by some officers, both army and navy, of their inferiors in rank, are seriously concerned about it, and speculate as to what *we* should do, under similar circumstances or arrogant treatment. This writer thoroughly believes that he would be provoked beyond endurance at times, the part of wisdom thrown to the winds and momentarily forgotten at least; physical dominance tested once and for all time, if mental combat had failed to correct unjust tyranny. Of course, in military practice of rule and misrule, this means the court-martial or summary court, with most certain disgrace (for discipline must be upheld, without regard to justice in particular), often long imprisonment and sometimes the firing-squad in the olden days when our ancestor lived, fought, suffered and deserted his post of duty (?) because of some disagreement with an officer.

We remember that all of his ancestors were of English origin; that they had fought the French in all the wars between those countries. Sir William Hayden was killed by the French,

after he and his troops, at the Battle of Rhea, were driven into the water, so fierce was the fighting and conflict off-shore their fleet. Oliver knew all this; also that he had many kinsmen still in England, and perhaps some arrayed against him in the opposing forces.

May we be permitted perhaps a "flight of fancy" but not necessarily a strange or wholly imaginative one, here? Suppose that his superior was a French officer, who knew of the military activities of the Hayden family against the French in the preceding centuries. Remember that France had turned "right-about-face" and joined the United States in this "War of 1812" against England, subtly of course, by furnishing trained military men, supplies and money, and had removed all restrictions on the commerce of the United States. If Great Britain had acted with equal liberality and justice there would have been no cause for this war. A military man that would be acceptable for leadership in a foreign country would usually be equipped with a complete background of the history of wars, especially where his own country had been one of the principals. Here, now, in the United States, he finds one of the house of Hayden under him, and, in his contact with the man, discovers that he is above the average mentally, and, might we suggest, in military acumen also. There is mutual dislike from the beginning, say; and, the arrogance of the officer adds fuel. Opportunity presents an occasion for the officer to question, rightfully or wrongfully, some action of Hayden, and he does so. Suppose he said, "Hayden, you and your forebears are of English extraction, and I know it. How can I judge your loyalty to the cause for which we are fighting, knowing the predilection of your family for England's causes, right or wrong, in the past? I believe you, Sir, to be a Tory still."

"My grandfather was not a man to be browbeaten."—Irving.

And about the time the officer ceased speaking, suppose our ancestor gave him a good, swift punch on the nose, which would have been altogether proper in most respects, but unwise without question in military circles.

Now, suppose this officer was not French, but some cruel, ignorant chap, that, by reason of brawn or political backing, had been promoted from the ranks to be the superior of Hayden. There might have been enmity between the two before, resulting from unequal mental balance, and when the opportunity came for "lording it over" Hayden, it was done in overdoses. Say,—

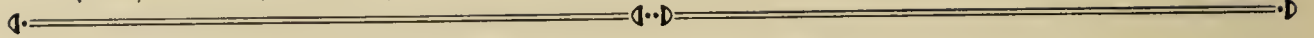
"Some one had blundered:"—but—
"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs to do and die."—Tennyson.

And, evidently Hayden was not ready "to do and die" just then and there, and, with some change of scene and background, much the same resulted as in our former hypothetical situation.

I hold no brief, in all sincerity, for our ancestor, but in truth I could go on indefinitely with imaginative circumstances that might have so circumscribed his conduct and action in this supreme crisis of life, that would make him a hero, rather than a subject not to be discussed, as the impression was sometimes given to me as a youngster.

"He, Oliver (6), was a well educated man, and in his early years, like many another Hayden, taught school," so we are reliably told by Jabez Haskell Hayden in his "HAYDEN GENEALOGY," and by letters preserved by Mrs. Jemima Hubbell (6), his sister and the daughter of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth of the United States Supreme Court.

We heard our grandfather, George Washington Keys (7), (Oliver (6)'s son, born and named George Washington, which is significant to me, *after* the trying army experience) say that his father's trouble in the army was with a French officer; or, that owing to trouble with an officer, he took "French-leave." It was one or the other of these two statements, but it has been



so many years now, and I was only a lad then, that I cannot be sure now, which is right. Anyway, we know that he deserted the army, and changed his name from "Heydon" to "Keys," perhaps with legal sanction, selecting that of a college in Cambridge, England, that was unquestionably some of his ancestors' alma mater, and partly endowed by one of them.

You, or I, might have done much worse, selected a thornier path, made our friends and relatives much more concern about us, and variously disported ourselves whimsically; but, he followed the bent of his forefathers for generations before him, went to a pioneer post, was married twice thereafter and reared two families of ten children in all, and there have been some outstanding individuals for good among them and their offspring. His latter years were, at least, characterized by a devotion to religion and his friends, and he passed on at the ripe old age of eighty-five (Aug. 4, 1855) at his home in Stone Valley, Pa.

The explanation of the meaning of numerals in parenthesis—(1)—follows: (1)—of the first generation of the family in America; (2)—of the second generation, etc; b.—born; m.—married; d.—died; ae.—age; inf.—infancy. Names in CAPITAL letters denote direct ancestors of this compiler and his family. Notes 1, 2, 3 etc. follow the chart immediately in this record. *****—sixth generation; *****—seventh generation, etc.

***** 1—GEORGE OLIVER HAYDEN-KEYS (6), m. ELIZA FUNK. Note 9 following
HAYDEN CHART

Children:

***** 1—Henry King-Keys Hayden (7), (see "FOREWORD.")

***** 2—GEORGE WASHINGTON KEYS (7)Note 1
m. ELIZABETH LAMBERT WALLER.....Note 2

Children:

***** 1—WILLIAM HENRY (8).....Note 3
m. JOSAPHENE A. BROWN.....Note 4

Children:

***** 1—Haven Hubbell (9)Note 5
m. Daisy Deane Davis.....Note 6

Children:

***** 1—Dorothy Deane (10).....Note 7
***** 2—Eudora Ruth (10).....Note 8
m. Carl F. Deichman.....Note 9
***** 3—Willard DeWitt (10).....Note 10
***** 4—Mary Margaret (10).....Note 11
m. Dean Whiteley.....Note 12

Children:

***** 1—Jack Deane (11).....Note 12A
***** 5—Daisy Elizabeth (10).....Note 13
m. Charles Vreeland Hammond.....Note 14

Children:

***** 1—Charles Vreeland Jr. (11).....Note 15
***** 2—William Albert (9), m. Villa Auvernie Dick.....Note 16

Children:

***** 1—Loren Dick (10), m. Ella Louise Jones.....Note 17

Children:

***** 1—Dick (11)
***** 2—Carolyn (11)
***** 3—Elizabeth Deborah (9), m. Rev. George A. Spence.....Note 18

Children:

***** 1—George Buell (10), m. Anna Elizabeth Finch.....Note 18

Children:

***** 1—Buell Kirk (11)
***** 2—Julaine Elizabeth (11)
***** 2—Helen Elizabeth (10).....Note 18
***** 3—Ruth (10), m. Lex Lester Rasmussen.....Note 18

Children:

***** 1—Robert Lex (11)
***** 4—Ottis Olney (9).....Note 19

***** 5—Trixie Lelia (9).....	Note 20
***** 6—Robert Callihan (9).....	Note 21
***** 7—Lyda Euans (9), m. B. Frank Wilson.....	Note 22
Children:	
***** 1—Jack Romulus (10).....	Note 22
***** 8—Harry Brown (9), m. Bess Alleen Chandler.....	Note 23
Children:	
***** 1—Chandler (10)	
***** 2—Virginia (10)	
***** 3—John (10)	
***** 4—Robert (10)	
***** 9—Emma Frances (9), m. Rev. Harry W. Monnesmith.....	Note 24
Children:	
***** 1—Paul William (10)	
***** 2—Martha Elizabeth (10)	
***** 3—David (10)	
***** 10—Claude Wennelworth (9), m. Mary E. Brewer.....	Note 25
Children:	
***** 1—William (10)	
***** 2—George (10)	
***** 3—Robert (10)	
***** 2—Coleman Green (8), m. Hester Ann Dilley.....	Note 26
Children:	
***** 1—Oliver Arnold (9), m. Una Varner, September 26, 1900	
Children:	
***** 1—Hester Abigail (10), b. June 17, 1902; m. John Breedow	
Children:	
***** 1—Dorothy (11)	
***** 2— (11)	
***** 2—Olive Lucile (10), b. May 30, 1904; m. L. E. Thomason	
***** 3—Dorothy Lillian (10), b. May 2, 1906; m. J. C. Stuewe	
Children:	
***** 1—Richard Arnold (11)	
***** 4—Ellis (10), m.	
***** 2—Emma Lulu (9), m. Russell G. Vandivort, August 31, 1898	
Children:	
***** 1—Vivien (10), b. June 11, 1899.	
***** 2—Russell Vincent (10), b. March 17, 1906	
***** 3—John Heydon (9), m. LaVerne Pearl Dickey.....	Note 27
Children:	
***** 1—Kathryn (10)	
***** 4—Laura (9), m. Charles Lee Summers, May 3, 1899	
***** 5—Charity Dilley (9), m. Fred'k W. Harris, October 6, 1903	
Children:	

- ***** 1—Juanita Feda (10), b. September 24, 1904
- ***** 2—Laura Hester (10)
- ***** 6—Merrill Vincent (9), m. Alma Emilie Marie John
Children:
- ***** 1—John Merrill (10)
- ***** 2—Alice Marie (10)
- ***** 3—Alma Rosalee (10)
- ***** 4—Coleman G. (10)
- ***** 5—Merrilyn Ann (10)
- ***** 7—Mary Alice (9), m. Elbert McCue
Children:
- ***** 1—Elbert Merrill (10)
- ***** 2—Ethan Roy (10)
- ***** 3—Mary Alice (10)
- ***** 4—Bazelial (10)
- ***** 8—Elizabeth Ainslie (9), m. Robert Burns McCrum
Children:
- ***** 1—Robert B. (10)
- ***** 2—Marianna (10)
- ***** 3—Betty (10)
- ***** 4—Thomas (10)
- ***** 9—Armilda Russell (9), m. 1st Robert Waller
Children:
- ***** 1—Roberta (10)
- ***** 2—Doris (10)
- ***** 3—Edith (10), m. 2n William Corbin
m. 2d. William Corbin
- ***** 3—Margaret A. (8)
- ***** 4—John G. (8), m. Mary L. Allen.....Note 28
Children:
- ***** 1—George Washington Allen (9), m. Elizabeth Brammer.....Note 29
Children:
- ***** 1—Elsie (10)
- ***** 2—Catherine (10)
- ***** 3—Lydia Vivian (10)
- ***** 4—Oran (10)
- ***** 2—Cora E. (9), m. William Allen Sutton
Children:
- ***** 1—John L. (10)
- ***** 2—Elmer I. (10)
- ***** 3—Loretia (10)
- ***** 4—Dorothy (10)
- ***** 3—Elizabeth Roxy (9), m. 1st Howard C. McKee
m. 2nd Green

***** 4—Matilda Lois (9), m. Newton G. Hill

Children:

***** 1—Marie (10)

***** 2—Blanche (10)

***** 3—Dorothy (10)

***** 5—William Roscoe (9)

***** 6—John Tracy (9)

***** 7—Maggie L. (9)

***** 8—Lillie B. (9)

***** 5—Nancy M. (8), m. Hamlin H. Bazell.....Note 30

Children:

***** 1—George (9), m. Clara Blankenship

***** 2—Jessie (9), m. Robert C. Brammer

Children:

***** 1— (10)

***** 6—Mary E. (8), m. A. Steck

***** 7—James H. (8), m. Alice Young

Children:

***** 1—George S. (9)

***** 2—Coleman (9)

***** 3—Myrtle (9), m. Vinton Neal

***** 4—Sadie (9), m. George B. Simmons

***** 8—Susan J. (8)

***** 9—Albert H. (8), m. Jane Jenkins

Children:

***** 1—James N. (9) m. Lillian

Children:

***** 1—James Jr. (10)

***** 2—Albert (10)

***** 3— (10)

***** 2—Hubbell (9), m. Clara Doerr

Children:

***** 1— (10)

***** 2— (10)

***** 3— (10)

***** 4— (10)

***** 3—Hattie (9), m. Hase

Children:

***** 1— (10)

***** 4—Elizabeth (9), m. 1st. David M. Griffith

Children:

***** 1—Mabel (10), m. Jack Brace

Children:

***** 1—Jack Jr. (11)

***** 2—Verna (10), m.

Gannon

Children:

***** 1— (11)

***** 2— (11)

***** 4—Elizabeth (9), m. 2nd

Warnock

Children:

***** 1—Edward (10)

***** 10—Flora J. (8)

***** 11—Frank L. (8), m. Ida Brubaker, b. September 15, 1864 at South Point, Ohio; m. July 1, 1894.

Children:

***** 1—Donald C. (9), b. March 27, 1895; m. June 17, 1916 to Helen Simmons, b. July 26, 1894; daughter of Peter Simmons.

Children:

***** 1—Bernice Lucille (10), b. March 20, 1917

***** 2—Martha Mae (10), b. April 11, 1919

***** 3—Donald, Jr. (10), b. March 10, 1923

***** 4—Thomas Simmons (10), b. February 8, 1925

***** 2—Bonnie L. (9), b. January 21, 1897; d. September 26, 1901

***** 3—Flossie N. (9), b. April 12, 1899; d. September 29, 1901

***** 12—Levi B. (8)

***** 13—Catherine I. (8)

Note 1—

2106480



GEORGE WASHINGTON KEYS (7):

The second and youngest son and child of George Oliver Hayden-Heydon Keys, and his second wife,—ELIZA (FUNK) KEYS, was born in Douphin County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1821.

After reaching his majority, he started from Center County, Pa., for the then "West," and came to Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1845.

He was married to Elizabeth Lambert Waller on January 13, 1846, and there were born to this union thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters:

William Henry; Coleman Green; Margaret A., b. Aug. 23, 1849, d. Sept. 1, 1850; John G.; Nancy M.; Mary E., b. Aug. 6, 1854; James H., b. July 17, 1856; Susan J., b. July 17, 1856—twin of James H., d. Sept. 17, 1857; Albert H., b. Oct. 3, 1858; Flora J., b. Sept. 5, 1860, d. January 29, 1863; Frank L., b. May 19, 1863; Levi B., b. Oct. 25, 1864; Catherine I., b. July 17, 1867, d. Oct. 12, 1867.

He, George Washington Keys, was this writer's grandfather, and as he lived until I was twenty-one years of age, I have a very clear recollection and many remembrances of him and his characteristics. I always thought him to be a handsome old gentleman, better looking than either of his sons. He never wore a beard, mustache or other hirsute facial adornment (?), as did most of his sons; he was always clean shaven.

A democrat of the old school, the *New York World* was his political bible. He was a millwright, mechanic and farmer. He lived at, or near, Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio, once a beautiful little village about ten miles east of Ironton, Ohio, the remainder of his life after marriage, with the exception of a short time at Ashland, Kentucky, where his eldest child, William Henry Keys (8), my father, was born.

During the Civil War, 1860-1865, he was unable to gain admission to the army because of some physical disability, but he organized a "Home Company" and made some strenuous marches to intercept raiders. He presented to me his sword, belt and scabbard, which I prized very highly. I have given them to Charles Vreeland Hammond, Jr., (11), our first grandson, for preservation in the future.

For a good many years, prior to his—grandfather's—death, he lived on quite an extensive farm of his own, and enjoyed as comfortable a home and living as anyone in his country. He enjoyed having his sons, daughters and their forty-odd children around him. Though generous to a fault, he maintained strict family discipline.

Not a member of any church, he was a rare attendant. He said grace at his own table, however.

Two of his children were school teachers, both holding life certificates, and were considered among the best in our country. I was privileged to attend their schools at different times and can testify to the thoroughness of their work.

His house was one "*divided against itself*" politically; two sons, my father and Coleman G., were Republicans in their early majorities, but with the organization of the Prohibition party, became adherents and voters for that organization's candidates, local, state and national. John G. was always a Republican and a trusted and honored member of same; he was elected County Commissioner several terms and gave his every effort to improving and building splendid highways in and through the County. The other four sons being Democrats, the father a Democrat, and an uncompromising one, is my statement to be challenged, or wondered at, that I have heard some real forensic eloquence on Sunday afternoons in grandfather's large living room? A large open-fire-

place, with logs at least three feet in length and almost a foot in diameter crackling behind him, grandfather would sit in the center, straddling a chair, with its back to his face and supporting his arms when they were not in motion for emphasis, in combating the friendly, of course, contentions of his sons and daughters in their widely divergent political views of what would save their country, and the world for that matter, from utter wreck and ruin, is the scene that I am attempting to preserve for you. This was not occasional, but almost every Sunday, for, from church services in the morning, one or more of the married sons or daughters, and their children, would just naturally wend their way to Grandfather and Grandmother Keys' for that splendid midday meal that was always awaiting whomever might come, and the "talk-fest" that followed. In front of grandfather, in a sort of semicircle, the wife, sons and daughters would sit, and the "battle was on." Perhaps an enthusiastic son might walk the floor during his tirade on the utterly futile theories of his father's or brother's parties; maybe pause before grandfather and poke an accusing finger close to his smiling face. Just as like as not, when he could get a hearing again, it was a "well, so and so said this in my *New York World* this week, and I believe every word he said, etc." We grandchildren stood for a lot of it with interest at times; then, at other times, we decided that it mattered little to us whether "school kept" or not, as far as politics were concerned, and we would slip out; gather a basket or more of good winesap apples, take them to the cider-mill under a "lean-to" shed of an old log house not far away that was probably the original home, grind them up, put into the press, squeeze out a large bucket of good, sweet cider, tie a rope to the bucket and lower it down into the well for proper cooling before drinking it. In the meantime there were "*Big-Dog*" and "*Little-Dog*" to have a good romp with, the large hay barn with its cavernous mows, partially or wholly filled with hay and clover to roll and "rastle" upon. There were numerous barns, stables, sheds for a threshing machine outfit and all kinds of farm impliments, a blacksmith shop with an old, iron burial-casket that was used for scrap iron, a "spring house," two tenement houses, an orchard of forty to sixty acres in extent, I should say now, which we looked upon as a wonderful achievement in fruit growing even up until I was in my "teens"; pasture fields for cattle, sheep and the horses; colts, lambs, pigs, chickens, geese, guineas; grain fields, virgin forest uplands, a small coal mine—a veritable self-sustaining "close-communion" estate that was good to visit and know that it belonged to your very own grandparents.

Our grandfather passed on to "the great adventure" on August 15, 1894, at the age of 73.

Note 2—



LIZABETH LAMBERT (WALLER) KEYS:

"Born in Charlotte County, East Virginia, August 27, 1828, the daughter of Coleman G. and Nancy O. K. (Williams) Waller, who came to Ohio in 1832."

I shall include in this record a CHART of the Waller family, made up from the information I have acquired, as it should be interesting to some readers at least, as it has been to me to make it.

Our grandmother, Elizabeth Lambert (Waller) Keys, the mother of thirteen children, was a woman of extraordinary vitality; with all these children, later the grandchildren around, the farm hands and a large house, I remember how the cedar water-pails with their brass-bound hoops must shine all the time, and every thing about the home was "spick-and-span."

She continued to live at the old homestead for some nineteen years after her husband died, providing a home for herself and her son, Levi B., (8) who is afflicted with poor eye-sight, until she too passed on in 1913, age 85.

The following appeared in the local papers, and this writer possesses a group photograph of all the members of the family present at this reunion, which he prizes very highly and will be filed with the original manuscript of this record:

"KEYS FAMILY REUNION. The KEYS family of Lawrence County, and its numerous branches and twigs, of four generations, will have a reunion on Sunday, August 8, 1909, at the camp grounds at Rock Camp.

Rev. Chandler of this city will preach a sermon in the afternoon. They are planning for a grand reunion and basket dinner, such as you seldom see, only in the country. The head of the family, Mrs. Elizabeth Keys, occupying the old family home, will sit at the head of the table. The following of her children will be present: namely, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Keys and family of Ironton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Keys and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Keys and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Keys and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bazell and family, all of Rock Camp, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Keys and family of Stroble, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Keys and family of Coal Grove, Ohio; Mrs. Mary E. Keys-Steck of Kelso, Kansas; and Mr. Levi B. Keys of Rock Camp, O.

The following grandchildren and great grandchildren, besides those mentioned above, will also be present: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Keys and family, Mrs. D. M. Griffith and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Keys and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Keys, Mr. Coleman Keys and children, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Keys and family, Misses Lyda and Frances Keys, Charles, Hubbell, Roscoe and Claude Keys, all of Ironton, Ohio; Mrs Lulu Vandivort and children of Sligo, Mo., Mrs. George W. A. Keys and children of Deering, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sutton and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brammer and son, Mr. and Mrs. George Bazell, all of Rock Camp, O.; Mrs. Fred Harris and daughter of Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. Newton Hill and family of Coal Grove, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Vinton Neal of Pedro, O.; and Misses Alice and Bess Keys of Valparaiso, Ind.

There will be seventy eight relatives that will sit at the table on Sunday. There are just one hundred and five of the KEYS family of these four generations living."—*Ironton (Ohio) Irontonian*.

Note 3—



WILLIAM HENRY KEYS (8):

The eldest son and child of George Washington (7) and Elizabeth Lambert (Waller) Keys, and this writer's father, was born at Ashland (Pollard), Boyd County, Kentucky, November 19, 1846. His parents lived there only a few months, moving to Coal Grove,

Ohio, almost directly across the Ohio river; and, later they bought a small tract of land out in the country about ten miles. This was virgin forest, and there father did his first work, helping to clear this land and till the soil when he was about nine years of age. He attended school, about two miles distant, five months out of a year, which was the average school year then. His father sold the home and land (I remember it, as my father later owned it himself, built a new home there, and we used the old home of his father, a hewed log house, as a barn) a few years later, and bought a village grain-mill on Big Ice creek. Grandfather named the village that grew up around this mill "Rock Camp." With his sons he operated the mill, the boys mining the coal used for steam power from a mine immediately adjacent to the mill property. This continued for a number of years, the sons going to school about half time of the five months' period, working the other half and the remaining seven months. Later on my father owned and ran this same mill, at some period of my early life.

My father has said to me, "Up until I was fifteen years old there were church services held at the school houses about twice or three times a year and we had Sabbath school during the summer seasons at these same school houses, conducted by the Methodist and United Brethren denominations. About the winter of 1862-'63, at a little school house, Rev. John W. Dillon held a meeting and organized a Methodist Class. I came into the church at that time and have been a member ever since; not as faithful as I should have been, but they kept my name on the list, and I am glad today that they nursed me along until I could live the Christian life."

The Civil War was then on, but our father was not old enough to enter the service; in his seventeenth year, however—August 18, 1864—he did enlist in the armies of the North. Herewith we record a copy of his honorable discharge at the close of the war:

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: KNOW YE, That William H. Keys a private of Captain John W. Funson's Company, (A), 173d Regiment of Ohio Infantry VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the eighteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty four to serve one year or during the war, is hereby DISCHARGED from the service of the United States this twenty-sixth day of June, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., by reason of his being mustered out in accordance with instructions from the War Department May 29, 1865.

No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.

Said William Keys was born in Boyd County in the State of Kentucky, is eighteen years of age, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a miller.

Given at Nashville, Tenn., this twenty-sixth day of June, 1865.

J. W. Cluer, Capt. 88" Ill. Inf.

John W. Funson, Capt.
Co. A. 173d O. V. I.

A.C.M. 2d Div. 4" A. C.

Paid to July 5th., 1865, Cooles Kinnen Paymaster."

Stamped on back in seal form: "..... & X. R. R., July, 1865, Camp Dennison Office."

"William H. Keyes, State of Ohio, Lawrence County S. S.: Records Office. Recorded August 7th., 1865. Vol. 1, Page 115, 'Soldiers Record.' James B. Bartram, Recorder."

Stamped on back in seal form: "Bounty rejected, Dec. 15, 1869. Ckd Auditor's Office."

"Index—Oath of Identity" (on back) not used.

He was a musician, having learned to play the fife, and often regaled us children afterwards with the old army tunes, but would make no public demonstrations of his accomplishments on Grand Army celebration days.

His army service was in and around Nashville, Tenn., under General Thomas. He voted for Abraham Lincoln (second election) to be President, although not of age, as his officers gave him permission to do so.

He lived with his parents, after the war, until he was married. I quote from THE REGISTER, Ironton, Ohio weekly newspaper published at that time: "MARRIAGES. Keyes-Brown. On Thursday, January 25th., 1872, by Rev. James Mitchell, Mr. W. H. Keyes and Josaphene Brown." The Rev. James Mitchell was then Pastor of Spencer Church, and the marriage ceremony was performed in the home of the Rev. William Gardner.

At this time, father had a mail route from Ironton to Gallipolis, O., a distance of forty-three miles; he made this "round-trip" weekly in winter, on horse back, and twice a week in summer, with horses and buggy.

Sometime during the year 1877, he purchased a general store at a little village one mile west of Rock Camp,—Johnstown; then in 1879 or 1880 he bought the Rock Camp property, where he lived and ran a good general-store business for ten years; then to Ashland, Ky., where he conducted one of the best grocery stores in that city. We sons then scattered, all his help, and as he still had the Rock Camp store, he sold out in Ashland and returned to the country village. In all he was twenty-one years in the mercantile trade. After a flood came and almost ruined his home and store at Rock Camp, he moved to Ironton, where he remained until March, 1913, when he moved, with this writer's family, to Hyatts, Delaware County, Ohio, where he remained for two years or more; then he purchased a beautiful little home and two acres opposite the entrance to Greenwood Lake and Park, just outside the city limits of Delaware, Ohio, where they lived for ten

or twelve years, and until just before our mother passed on, for they had moved over into the city of Delaware for mother's sake, church conveniences and the like, but retained the old home, however.

After mother's death, August 3, 1927, father has made his home mostly with that splendid daughter of his, and sister of mine, Mrs. B. Frank Wilson (Lyda Euans Keys) in Ashland, Ky., where he is as I write this (1931).

He made a trip west, to Emerson, Nebr., and Denver, Colo., to visit two daughters, in 1930, and spent one winter and part of another, with this son in St. Petersburg, Fla., when he said,—“I am glad for the privilege of being with him, also for my visits to the Sunshine City.”

I have told of father's life-work mostly, but I would not forget that he was an ardent advocate of prohibition, since I can remember most, and voted consistently the National Prohibition ticket until the 18th Amendment became a law of the United States. A large group picture of the early national leaders, including John G. Wolley, Neal Dow, Frances Willard, J. A. Van Fleet and many others, hung over our fire-place in the parental home for probably forty years, and father was a total abstainer from intoxicating drink after the war, where he admits that he drank some.

Father and mother were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. See CHART and NOTES.

In these last years of his life, he is lonely, and has said,—“Before my dear wife passed away I thought my sympathy went out to those bereaved of wife or husband, but my own experience in the loss of my wife and helpmate gives me a different view-point from what I had ever felt or seen before, and I find it a lonely road to travel.” And, I can add that I do not question his perfect sincerity, for our mother was a wonderful woman and one of the best friends father ever had on earth,—a loving wife, help-mate and mother, “true as steel,” guiding her flock and the communities in which she lived and labored to the best in them in action, word and deed.

Later: “1137 Walnut Ave., Ashland, Ky., March 18, 1933. Dear Uncle Hal: Grandfather passed away at 2:05 this morning. He had been practically helpless for the lesser part of a week. Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, he lost the use of his whole right side and went totally blind at the same time. Aunt Nanny Bazell was with us at the time. She came in the morning and is with us yet . . . I know that you will be sorry to hear of his ‘going west’ but it's truly a great blessing. Hoping you are all well, I am your nephew JACK.”—Excerpts from a letter written by Jack Wilson (10) to the writer at Pomona, California.

Note 4—



OSAPHENE AURELIA (BROWN) KEYS:

The youngest child and daughter of Fleming Harrison and Deborah L. (Strother) Brown, was born December 6, 1847, in Saline County, Missouri. Her parents moved a little later to Carter County, Kentucky.

Her father went to California in 1850, during the gold excitement, and never returned east again. Our mother was a very small girl when he left, and never saw him again. This record will include a brief sketch of his life, as I have corresponded with his old friends in California, and have much data as to his various enterprises in gold mining, final failure or loss of properties, detail as to his death and largely attended funeral. Mother has often told us that her father frequently sent them as much as \$500 in gold-dust after he arrived in the mining fields and began to be successful for a time.

Our mother was an intensely religious woman, strove very energetically to keep her family in the “straight and narrow road,” and anyone straying therefrom cannot blame our mother. Patient, tolerant, forgiving, helpful, kind, loving mother and friend!

I traced her ancestry, on her mother's side, (Deborah L. Strother), back to the two Strother brothers, who came from England, and whose families or descendants were contemporary with

the Lee's and Douthit's of Virginia, and allied with the Madison's, Dabney's, Taylor's and many others. See STROTHER FAMILY CHART and NOTES in this record. Her grandmother,— Sarah (Clemens) Strother, was descended from the French family, Partee, on her mother's side.

On mother's paternal side of the house, it is said that we can trace her ancestry to those of Ex-Gov. John Young Brown of Kentucky.

More than five years before her "crossing the bar," she and our father celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and for preservation I include a report of that event in this record:

"MARRIED FIFTY YEARS. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Keys of Lake Street, Delaware (Ohio), Wednesday celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, an opportunity that comes to but a few.

No particular program was arranged for the day, but nevertheless it was one full of joy for the aged and highly respected couple. The children were too far away to gather at the home, but they did not forget their parents. Fine sets of dishes and silverware and two rockers, and also a huge wedding cake sent by a son, (Harry B.) from Pittsburgh. In gold letters the cake bore the numerals "1872-1922." Also a gold horse-shoe in the center, and around the top written "Congratulations." A wreath of golden leaves surrounded it. It was a fine specimen of the art of cake baking.

Mrs. Keys is a member of St. Paul's church and conferred the honor of cutting the cake to Mrs. L. J. Alexander, her Bible Class teacher. Many friends extended felicitations to the aged couple Wednesday the 25th. of January."—*Delaware (Ohio) Journal-Herald*.

From Steubenville, Ohio, this family wired them on that day: "Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Keys, Greenwood Lake, Delaware, Ohio. Another wonderful day for us, among many coming now. Wish could tell you through our wireless set of our love and congratulations on your fiftieth wedding anniversary. See letter yesterday trying to give it expression. Our wish is HAPPINESS TO YOU BOTH. The Bunch of Keys."

A little over a year after this mother was taken quite sick and while the physicians said at that time she would probably not recover, she did; never completely, however, and many times we were called home. On August 3d, 1927, this writer and wife had just arrived in New York on a vacation trip for a few weeks, thinking mother was safe. She passed on that night and the next morning at breakfast we received a wire; within a half hour, or a little more, I was on my way back west, but only to see mother's form, the spirit having flown. My brother, Will, and his wife, Villa, were in Atlantic City, but we got word to them and they got back to the funeral.

The newspaper accounts of her death and burial follow: "Mrs. W. H. Keyes. Wednesday night at 11:45, death claimed another former resident of this County, Mrs. W. H. Keyes of Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Keyes were residents of Rock Camp many years, and fourteen years ago moved to their present home in Dalaware, Ohio. They were very highly respected people. Mrs. Keys was a loving mother and devoted wife. Many friends here will mourn the taking of such a splendid person.

All her life Mrs. Keyes was an active member of the Methodist church and at the time of her death was a member of St. Paul's Methodist church at Delaware.

She is survived by her husband and the following children: H. H. Keyes, Steubenville, O.; W. A. Keyes, president of the Columbus (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce; H. B. Keyes and C. W. Keyes of East Liverpool, O.; Mrs. G. A. Spence, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. H. W. Monesmith, Bendena, Kan. and Mrs. B. Frank Wilson of Ashland, Ky.

Mrs. Keyes was a granddaughter of Rev. Philip Strother, and was the last member of her family.

Funeral services will be held in Wesley Chapel in Rock Camp, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. A. Plumb will officiate at the services and interment will be made in Rock Camp cemetery."—*Ironton (Ohio) Daily News*.

There were thirty floral tributes from her children, relatives, church societies, friends and business associates of her sons.

She left seventeen grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Note 5—



AVEN HUBBELL KEYS (9):

The eldest child and son of William Henry and Josaphene Aurelia (Brown) Keys, was born October 30, 1872, within about one mile of Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio, in a log house, on his grandfather's farm; this particular spot and house was known to local fame as "Mt. Starvey," and for what reason I have never learned.

I started to school, when seven years old, with my brother, William Albert Keys, at the "Williams School House," our Aunt Nannie M. Keys being the teacher. Afterwards I went to three village schools, the last being in Marion, Lawrence County, Ohio, with our Uncle Coleman G. Keys as teacher. This was when I was sixteen years of age. The next two years I spent at Ashland, Kentucky, in the Ashland Collegiate Institute, and during the following summer I attended a school conducted by Prof. J. G. Crabbe in the same city. The next summer was passed at a school taught by J. D. Pancake and G. A. Woods at Deering, Ohio, for two months, and three months attendance at a business college in Delaware, Ohio, followed. Later on in life I took a course with the La Salle Extension University of Chicago.

I began clerking in father's general store at Rock Camp, when but ten years of age, and continued with him there and at the Ashland, Kentucky, store until 1890. After having worked for one year with the "*Daily Signal*" and "*Weekly Republican*," newspapers published in Ashland, I was with the Peach Orchard (Ky.) Coal Company for nine years, October 12, 1891 to September, 1900. After five months in Chicago, I then had a year and four months with a large coal-mining company in southern Illinois, near St. Louis, Mo. From August 1, 1902 to May 1, 1904 I operated a wholesale coal agency in Cincinnati, Ohio. The next nine years were spent with a mining and holding company in Ironton, Ohio,—in all twenty-one years in the coal-mining and kindred business. The next fourteen years (1913-1927) I conducted stores in Hyatts and Steubenville, Ohio—the first, general merchandise and retail; the second, automobile accessories and wholesale. Since 1927 I have lived in St. Petersburg, Florida, and have not worked all the while. Later we moved to California, October, 1932, and have lived in Los Angeles, Pomona, San Pedro and Santa Monica—the present time being October, 1934.

Married to Daisy Deane Davis of Delaware, Ohio, on June 26, 1894, at the home of her parents—206 West William Street—by Rev. D. C. Thomas, of St. Paul's Methodist church in that city. Children: See CHART and Notes.

It was said by E. W. Howe, the distinguished newspaper man and writer: "an autobiography is what a man dares to tell about his life. He doesn't tell it all, or half. But his readers can imagine the rest, from the things they themselves can't tell."

So, with this one statement,—my children will be left a more or less fair account of my deeds and misdeeds, to preserve or destroy when I shall have passed on. And, as I am weary already with what I have felt compelled to include in this record, may I make an end to it right here—"the short and simple annals of the poor?"

This writer digresses here to acknowledge his immediate family's regard and appreciation for Mr. Charles H. Sloan, sometime of Ironton, Ohio, who now lives in Columbus, Ohio. In his beautiful home there, he is surrounded by his treasured books, pictures and flowers. The books are almost priceless, in a way, to him; copies of limited editions, volumes with exquisite bindings that are hand-tooled or bejeweled; rows of shelves full of the best literature of the ages. The last I knew there were seventy-two different editions of *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*—from miniature gems to deluxe and large volumes.

"Charlie" Sloan, as he was known familiarly by all his numerous friends, gave us assistance when we needed it. So happy were we to be able to return it to him manifold—"bread cast upon the waters" proven in this case at least. With unstinting friendship and companionship, he gave our girls freedom with his books and the beauty inside and outside of them, and contacts with Nature that inculcated within them a deeper appreciation of its lore as he showed and taught it to them. Such a family friend cannot be honored enough by mere words. In our homes he is always "persona grata."

Note 6—



DAISY DEANE (DAVIS) KEYS:

The third child of Edwin and Melissa Amelia (Palmer) Davis, was born September 8, 1873, at Pataskala, Ohio, on Main Street, about one and one half blocks from the Pennsylvania Railway depot. The house burned down while her parents were at the Philadelphia Centennial.

Her mother called her a "*Crusade Baby*," as she was born the year of the crusade by temperance women against the saloon. Later in life she became a life, or perpetual member, of the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union.

She went to school, first in Pataskala, and then her parents moved to Delaware, Ohio, in 1882, where she attended the grade schools, and graduated from high school in 1890. She entered Ohio Wesleyan University Conservatory of Music for both vocal and instrumental training.

She has her certificate of church membership, dated December 21, 1890, and signed by J. H. Gardner of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Delaware, Ohio. This Rev. Gardner's daughter married Rev. Luman Herbert Royce, a cousin to the subject of this sketch—see Note 13 following DAVIS FAMILY CHART.

Daisy Deane Davis met her husband-to-be, in July, 1892, while he was in school in her city, and they were married June 26, 1894:

"KEYS-DAVIS WEDDING. The following beautiful wedding card has been issued: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Davis announce the marriage of their daughter Daisy Deane, to Mr. Haven H. Keys, Tuesday morning, June 26, 1894, at nine o'clock, 206 W. William Street, Delaware, Ohio, At home Peach Orchard, Ky. after July 10, 1894.

At the above time this morning, Miss Daisy Deane, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Davis, was united in marriage to Mr. Haven H. Keys, head book-keeper for the Peach Orchard Coal Company, Peach Orchard, Ky.

The happy young couple marched downstairs to the strains of the wedding march, played by Mr. DeWitt Leas, preceded by Miss Flora Decker, bridesmaid, and Mr. Will A. Keys, best man. Rev. D. C. Thomas, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, united these two happy young people in the bonds of holy wedlock, using the ring ceremony.

The ceremony was very affecting and the young bride spoke up in words distinct, manifesting her pride in gaining such a worthy man as a husband. The groom looked proud and manly, and the words in answer to the questions were quite audible. He, too, is proud of his prize he had just won.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Keys were congratulated, and as they stood in front of a large stand, about which were clusters of sweet pea blossoms and smilax, and as they were given the well wishes of their friends, there could plainly be seen a mark of happiness. The Gazette and many other friends extend congratulations to the young couple.

The guests were Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Seigfried, Mr. DeWitt Leas, Mrs. Caroline Moore, Miss Nannie Wood, Miss Florence Decker, Mr. Will A. Keys and relatives."—*Delaware (Ohio) Gazette*.

All this writer can say, truthfully and sincerely, in connection with the lady who is the subject of this sketch, is that "she is a jewel," and that she has been, and is yet, a most wonderful help-mate and wife and I still love her just the same as when we first met and our friendship developed, into love, courtship and marriage,—thirty seven years now, as I write.

Note 7—



DOROTHY DEANE KEYS (10):

The eldest child of Haven Hubbell and Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys, was born 7:10 P. M., Saturday, June 15, 1895, at Delaware, Ohio.

She entered school first, at Winton Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of seven, and finished the grades and the first year of high school at Ironton, and Toledo, Ohio. Later she attended high school in Delaware, Ohio, but did not finish and graduate. Instead she studied music (piano and vocal) until she went to Dayton, Ohio, and worked in a munition factory to the close of the World's War, with her sisters Ruth and Margaret. Later, after attending school in New York City, she graduated with honor in her line—cosmetician—and has since conducted her own shop in St. Petersburg, Florida. In 1934, she spent two months in California where she visited her family and did some special studying to further her chosen art.

Note 8—



UDORA RUTH (KEYS) DEICHMAN (10):

The second child of Haven Hubbell and Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys, was born at Peach Orchard (10 miles south of Louisa on the Levisa river, Big Sandy now), Lawrence County, Kentucky, 10:20 a. m. August 21, 1896.

Named for her mother's sister, Eudora Ruth (Davis) Smith. When in her "teens" she herself added the "Eudora" to our choice of "Ruth," and was so baptized at Delaware, Ohio.

She entered school at the age of six, at Winton Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, with her sister Dorothy, and finished the grades and first year of high school in Ironton and Toledo, Ohio. She finished high school and graduated from Delaware, Ohio, in 1915, with honors and a scholarship award. She worked in a munition factory in Dayton, Ohio (1917-18), with her sisters Dorothy and Margaret, to the close of the World's War; was in her father's business office in Steubenville, Ohio, and also did office work with the Dyke Motor Supply Co., in Pittsburgh, Pa.; was in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio for one year and became a member of the O. W. U. Histrionic Club; finished her B. A. work at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1924, where she was a member of the Browning Dramatic Society, Kappa Phi, Sigma Delta Phi, Alpha Chi Omega, and Phi Beta Kappa as had her aunt (Zella [Davis] Chase) and her uncle (Staley F. Davis) before her. In the meantime she had graduated from Byron W. King's School of Oratory in Pittsburgh, Pa., (1919-20), and had substituted for about two months (1920) at Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri, and had taught one year (1920-21) in York, Nebraska, at York College. After a summer as secretary of the Wesley Foundation and as assistant dramatic coach for the Student Social Center, both under Rev. Wilbur H. Fowler, the student pastor, and after a fall term on her M. A. at Teachers College, Columbia University of New York, N. Y., she went to South America in 1925 (January). She taught in colleges at Concepcion (1925) and at Santiago

(Feb. 1926-June 1928), Chili. After about three and a half years there, she returned via Argentina and Brazil to New York City. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Sarita Goodwin Prieto, of Concepcion, Chili. After a brief visit in Florida, they went to New York, where Ruth finished her Master's degree at Teachers College (June, 1929).

"STEUBENVILLE GIRL WILL WED AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT VALPARAISO. An interesting announcement comes from Valparaiso, Chili, of the marriage of Miss Eudora Ruth Keyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Keyes of St. Petersburg, Florida, and formerly of this city, to Carl F. Deichman, American Consul General to Chili, stationed at Valparaiso, on July twenty-seventh (1929).

For three years Miss Keyes was a teacher in a girl's college in Santiago, Chili, and for the past year has been studying in Columbia University, N. Y. The month of June her parents spent in New York with her.

Mrs. Deichman is a brilliant and accomplished young woman, who is well known in Steubenville; is a graduate of King's School of Oratory in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, where she was a member of the Alpha Chi Omega and Phi Beta Kappa sororities. Mr. Deichman holds the distinguished title of United States Consul General to Chili."—*The Herald-Star*, Steubenville, Ohio.

She remained in Chili until March, 1931, when Mr. Deichman was sent to Lisbon, Portugal, as Consul General. She accompanied him and they toured the principal countries, capitals and cities of Europe, before taking charge at Lisbon; later, she and her friend and companion for several years, Miss Sarita Goodwin Prieto, toured Portugal, Spain, Spanish and French Morocco, England and Scotland, before returning to the United States for a visit with her parents at St. Petersburg, Florida, after over two years' absence, where she is as this is being written, (1932).

Note 9—



ARL F. DEICHMAN:

"Carl F. Deichman, consular service, born St. Joseph, Missouri, Nov. 23, 1871; educated public schools and private tutors. In business, St. Louis, Mo., until 1899. With Coast and Geodetic Survey 1899-1907. Appointed Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, March 30, 1907; consul at Tausui 1908-1909; Nagasaki, Japan, 1909-1914; Bombay, India, Dec. 1914-Oct. 1915; Santos, Brazil, 1915-1919; Valparaiso, Chili, 1919-1930; appointed Consul General, June 4, 1920 and served there until March, 1931, when he was sent to Lisbon, Portugal as Consul General. m. E. Ruth Keyes, July 27, 1929. Decorated Order of Merit (Chili) 1922. Home: 3651 Wyoming Street, St. Louis, Mo. Address: American Consulate General, Lisbon, Portugal, or State Department, Washington, D. C."—WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, Vols. 8-16 Inclu. 1914-1931. —WHO'S WHO IN GOVERNMENT.

Note 10—



ILLARD DeWITT KEYS (10):

The third child of Haven Hubbell and Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys, born at Peach Orchard, Lawrence County, Kentucky, January 17, 1898.

He was taken ill in July following his birth, and passed away, October 5, 1898.

His little body lies in our family lot in beautiful Ashland Cemetery, overlooking the Ohio river and valley, at Ashland, Kentucky.

Note 11—



MARY MARGARET (KEYS) WHITELEY (10):

The fourth child of Haven Hubbell and Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys, born at "Bridge Haven," Ashland, Kentucky, 4:00 a. m., August 4, 1899.

Her school days began at Kingsbury Building, Ironton, Ohio, and the grades were finished there and in Toledo and Hyatts, Ohio. Typhoid fever twice interrupted her studies, and almost ended her few years while we were in Ironton. After working at Dayton, Ohio, in a munition factory to the close of the World's War, she finished high school at Delaware, Ohio, graduating there June 12, 1919. She graduated from Ohio State University August 31, 1927, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, and was a member of the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority. In the meantime she worked with her father in his business offices at both Steubenville, Ohio, and in Huntington, W. Va. She was Assistant Secretary of Indianola M. E. Church, Columbus, Ohio, during the greater part of her college years at O. S. U. She went to Florida with her parents in 1927 and worked one year in a bank there; back to Steubenville, Ohio, where she was office manager in the business of her sister's husband, Charles Vreeland Hammond, for a year; then she went to California where she worked in banks at Santa Monica and Los Angeles, for two years or more.

She was married November 4, 1931, to Dean Whitley, and they reside at Boulder Creek, California, where her husband and his mother (Alva Claire Whiteley-Eddy and her husband) have a game-bird ranch—"Eddy's Game Farm."

LATER:

On September 13, 1934, her son, Jack Deane, was born at 4:19 A. M., at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Hollywood. He weighed 8 lbs. 5-oz.

Note 12—



DEAN WHITELEY:

Son of Alva Claire (Stryker) Whiteley and Frances Joseph Whiteley, born Aug. 21, 1905, at Boston, Mass.

Alva Claire (Stryker) Whiteley—Eddy, b. Jan. 1, 1887, at Fort Scott, Kansas, m. 1st., Francois Joseph Whiteley, 1904; m. 2nd,.....d.....; m. 3rd,..... (2nd husband's brother); m. 4th, Wm. Osgood Eddy, 1930.

Alva Claire (Stryker) Whiteley—Eddy's father, William Stryker (who changed his name from Van Stricher—two brothers came to this country early in the 18th century and were among the first Dutch in New York) taught mathematics in Central Normal College which he founded at Great Bend, Kansas. Also he founded the paper "*Tulsa Democrat*," and was superintendent of Public Instruction in Kansas. Wm. Stryker died in 1918 at the age of 60.

Francois Joseph Whiteley, Dean's father, b..... in London, England and whose father was a cousin of the Whiteley of Whiteley's Store in London, was a post graduate in mining from Harvard. m. 1st., Alva Claire Stryker; m. 2nd.....of South America; m. 3rd., Bernice, and they are now living at Long Beach, California.

Dr. Alethea C. (Stryker) Briggs, Dean's maternal grandmother, is related to George W. Childs (English-Scotch), and is a prominent member of the school of theosophy in Los Angeles, California. She is a brilliant speaker, a delightful conversationalist, and we all admire her very much.

Note 12-a—



JACK DEANE WHITELEY (11):

Son of Margaret (Keys) Whiteley (10) and Dean Whiteley, born 4:19 a. m. Sept. 13, 1934, at the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Hollywood, Los Angeles, California.

Named for his grandmother—Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys (9)—and for his aunt—Dorothy Deane Keys (10) (“*Deane* is now a family name, starting with Mother,” his mother wrote for the Davis Circular Letter.)

This latest “*twig*” to the family tree arrived just in time to “make” this genealogical record.

From over east, Marjorie Davis of the Davis family (5) sends the following:

“And now that birth announcements are spreading the glad news, let me tell this one about an advertising man who told the world about his fine son in the following manner:

‘The 1934 Free Wheeling HATCH De Luxe:

Specifications—Gregory Charles Hatch. (Say it was Jack Deane Whiteley).

Make—BOY. When better babies are built we will be too old to care.

First Appearance—March 26th, 12:25 P. M. (September 13, 1934, 4:19 A. M.)

Weight—7½ pounds. (8 pounds and 5 ounces).

Wheelbase—20 inches. (21 inches) Easy to handle and easy to park.

Horn—High frequency vibrator type—loudest when fuel tank is empty.

(Ask the man who owns one).

Tires—Yes, but never at night.

Fuel—Gravity feed, 4-oz. tank. More smiles per gallon.

Engine—2 cylinder wow!

Body—Well insulated, no squeaks, but plenty of squawks and rattles. No draft ventilation.

Color—Customary pink.

Special Equipment—Powder puff, gross safety pins, removable seat covers.

Price F. O. B.—Well, why bring that up?

It is pretty good if you haven’t read it and if you have it is still pretty good.”

Note 13—



DAISY ELIZABETH (KEYS) HAMMOND (10):

The fifth and youngest child, fourth daughter, of Haven Hubbell and Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys, born at Delaware, Ohio, 9:30 p. m., September 21, 1900.

School days began in Ironton, Ohio, 1906-7, and continued through the grades in that city, Toledo and Hyatts, Ohio. Attended high school in Delaware, Ohio, where she was graduated, in June 1919, in the same class with her sister Mary Margaret and that of her future husband—Charles Vreeland Hammond.

“WEDDING BELLS. Hammond-Keys. Announcements are being received by the immediate relatives and friends of the two families of the quiet, early hour marriage this Monday morning (October 17, 1921) of Mr. Charles Vreeland Hammond, of Delaware, Ohio, and Miss Elizabeth Keys, of 1232 Riverview Avenue, this city. The three sisters of the bride, Dorothy of Delaware, Ohio, Margaret of Huntington, W. Va., and Ruth of this city, together with the parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Keys, were the only witnesses to the ceremony at the Hamline M. E. Church parsonage, Rev. E. D. Barnett, pastor of that church officiating. The hour was seven in the morning, and the happy couple left immediately for Niagara Falls and other northern and eastern points on a week or more honeymoon, after which they will be at home at 226 Ohio Street, Hilltop, this city.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Keys, of 1232 Riverview Avenue, and is very popular in her set. Mr. Hammond is one of the younger and promising business men of Steubenville, coming here about a year ago and is employed by The McHugh-Keys Company. He was formerly employed by the California Hydro-electric Companies near Los Angeles, California, after finishing school in Delaware, Ohio, where he and the bride were schoolmates. All who have known this young couple join in wishing them every happiness.”—*Gazette, Steubenville, Ohio.*

Note 14—



HARLES VREELAND HAMMOND:

The second child of Philo Lincoln and Clara May (Brooks) Hammond, was born January 25, 1901, at Prattville, Michigan.

At the age of six, he removed, with his father and brother (his mother died December 14, 1906) to Delaware, Ohio, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the Delaware, Ohio, High School in 1919. It was during his last year in high school that he met Daisy Elizabeth Keys (10). In the fall of 1919 he went to California where he remained for about a year; returning east, he came to Steubenville, Ohio, where he was associated with this writer in business. On October 17, 1921, he was married to Daisy Elizabeth Keys (10). To this union was born Charles Vreeland Hammond, Jr. (11), on January 25, 1928—the twenty-seventh birthday anniversary of his father.

Charles Vreeland Hammond's ancestry has been thoroughly traced, and runs thus:

Hammond Lineage (Paternal): "Hammond Genealogy, by Frederick Stam Hammond, 1900-1902." 2 Vol.

John Hammond (1), b. about 1359; land owner; lived at Lawshall, Eng.; d. Dec. 19, 1440.

Thomas Hammond (2), b. 1392; m. Agnes (?); land owner; lived at Lawshall, Eng.; d. 1464.

William Hammond (3), b. 1423; m. Alice (?); land owner; lived at Lawshall, Eng.; d. 1483.

John Hammond (4), b. 1461; m. Johanna (?); according to will owned considerable land about Lawshall and several tenement houses in the town; was an elder in the church; also lived in Melford; d. 1528 at Lawshall.

John Hammond (5), b. 1498; m. Agnes (?); manufacturer of clothing; will shows him to have been a man of considerable means; d. 1551 at Lavenham, County of Suffolk, Eng. John (4) and John (5) are the earliest ancestors that we are absolutely sure of in direct line, although authorities are reasonably sure of (1), (2) and (3) also.

William Hammond (6), b. 1531; m. Mary (?); clothing manufacturing business, following in the steps of his father; little else known of him; died in 1605 at Melford, Eng.

Thomas Hammond (7), b. Sept. 2, 1603 at Melford, Eng.; m. Elizabeth Cason; landed in America at Hingham, Mass. in 1630; land was granted him there in 1636; he took the freeman's oath March 6, 1636; according to his will, he owned large tracts of land; his inventory ran into thousands of pounds, d. Sept. 15, 1675 at Newton, Mass.

Thomas Hammond (8), b. 1631; m. Elizabeth Stedman; resided on the land bequeathed to him by his father, and according to his will, left the bulk of the estate to his widow; d. Oct. 20, 1678 at Newton, Mass.

Isaac Hammond (9), b. Dec. 20, 1668; m. Ann Kendrick; resided on the farm of his father; seven children; d. Jan. 1, 1715 at Newton, Mass.

Isaac Hammond (10), b. July 31, 1698 at Newton, Mass.; m. Mary Chamberlain; tradition is they were cousins; eleven children; removed to New London, Conn. in 1721, where he seceded from the church and established the Baptist church there; d. Oct. 26, 1755 at New London, Conn.

Noah Hammond (11), b. Feb. 14, 1718 at Newton, Mass.; m. Anna Baker; eleven children; well educated and a Baptist minister; his descendents are largely clergymen, d. Nov. 14, 1774 at Coram L. I., N. Y.

John Hammond (12), b. Mch. 24, 1766 at Coram L. I., N. Y.; m. Phebe Davis; fourteen children; farmer; deacon in church; d. Feb. 2, 1843 at Marathon, N. Y.

Zopher D. Hammond (13), Feb. 18, 1804, at Patchogue, N. Y.; m. Mary Selina Reed; sixteen children; removed to Mich. in 1846; Justice of the Peace, and later Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Hillsdale County, Mich.; was married three times—Mary Selina Reed being the third wife, and to her eight children were born. She lived to be ninety years old, passing on in 1906 at Hudson, Mich. Her ancestry is of the Reeds, who settled in Howell, Mich., and came from New England. Zopher D. Hammond died Feb. 5, 1880.

Philo Lincoln Hammond (14), b. March 19, 1855, at Ransom, Mich., m. first, Adella L. Gardner, b. April 5, 1855, d. June 5, 1895, and their children—Corris Lillian, b. Feb. 25, 1883, m. Albert W. Lawrence, b. June 28, 1869, and at present living at West Palm Beach, Florida; Mabel Irene, b. August 9, 1885, m. Lemuel Zopher Hammond (1st ½ cousin), and at present living at Ransom, Mich., and their children are Lenora Corris, b. May 18, 1906, and Gladys Marie, b. May, 1913; Olive Rhoba, b. March 13, 1887, m. Elmer Chandlerlain, b., at present living at Rockford, Ill., and their child is Della Frances, b. Oct. 18, 1906; and Adelbert G., b. June 1, 1895, d. Oct. 8, 1895; first three children living (1932). m., second time, to Clara May Brooks, b. March 30, 1868, d. Dec. 14, 1906, and their children—Philo L., b. May 23, 1897, and Charles Vreeland (the subject of this sketch), both living (1932). m., third time, to Felicia A. Cope, a widow, at Delaware, Ohio, in 1908.

In the earlier part of his life, Philo Lincoln Hammond (14), taught school in Michigan, Iowa and Nebraska; later engaged in farming and the dairy business in Michigan. In 1907 he removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he was engaged in the bakery business for fifteen years. In 1926 he removed to Orlando, Florida, where he resides (1932).

Brooks Lineage (Maternal): "Brooks and White History, 1663-1912."—filed with the Cook County Chapter of the Illinois S. A. R., at Chicago.

John Brooks (1), b. about 1725 at Haverhill, Mass.; father of seven children; little is known of him except that he was a soldier of the Crown; d. about 1810.

John Brooks (2), b. about 1759 at Haverhill, Mass.; four children; private in the New Hampshire forces during the Revolution and was seriously wounded at the Battle of Ticonderoga, which fort he helped to build; d. about 1842.

John Brooks (3), b. in 1790 in New Hampshire; m. Diadema Brooks; five children; a soldier in the War of 1812; lived to be 105 years old—dying on his birthday in 1895 of blood-poisoning from a rusty nail.

John Brooks (4), b. in 1819; m. Fanny White; five children; farmer; d. in 1906 at Ransom, Mich.

Clara May Brooks (5), b. Mch 30, 1868; m. Philo Lincoln Hammond (14), Feb. 1, 1896; children: Philo L. Hammond, Jr., b. May 23, 1897 and Charles Vreeland—subject this sketch. This mother died Dec. 14, 1906 at Prattsville, Mich. See Hammond Lineage.

Reed Lineage (Paternal): "Reed History, 1660-1909," by Ella Wright Reed.

John Reed (1), b. 1633 in Cornwall, Eng.; m. Ann (Mrs. Francis Derby); he was from Cornwall and belonged to a large family of Reeds in Dorsetshire, one of whom—Colonel John Reed—is mentioned in Parliamentary Records as having held the Castle of Poole against the King's troops in 1649. Born and raised in the tumult of that upheaval in behalf of wider freedom, it is not surprising that he caught the full force of its spirit and became, as says the record,—"a soldier at the age of sixteen," and rendered important service to the cause. With the collapse of the Commonwealth, and probably on that account, he came to America. He settled, first in Providence, R. I., in 1660, where he married Ann, widow of Francis Derby. In 1684 he came to Norwalk, Conn., having purchased a large tract of land there. The locality became known as "Reed Farms." His wife died here and he married again, this time also a widow—a Mrs. Scofield of Stamford. He was the father of five children. He died at the age of ninety-seven, 1730, at Norwalk, Conn., and was buried on his own land.

John Reed (2), b. about 1655 at Norwalk, Conn.; m. Elizabeth Tuttle, daughter of John and Kattareen (Lane) Tuttle—John being the son of William Tuttle, Esq., of Devonshire, Eng. John (2) was the father of nine children; he was a holder of considerable lands and an officer¹ in the militia; d. in 1724 at Fairfield, Conn.

Daniel Reed (3), b. June 13, 1697; m. Elizabeth Kellogg, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Plume) Kellogg. This line of Kelloggs can be authentically traced back to 1488; her mother, Sarah Plume, being a direct descendent of Count Nicholas Bouton of France. Daniel Reed (3) was a land owner; father of eleven children; a deacon in the church; d. 1775 at Norwalk, Conn.

James Reed (4), b. March 18, 1735 at Norwalk, Conn.; m. Joanna Castle; fourteen children; land owner and soldier most of his life; he was a Major in the Revolutionary War. "October 17, 1775, Minute Men of Amenia precinct regiment, under Colonel John Van Ness, James Reed, Major, signed the following: A pledge to oppose the oppressive acts of the British government, by an association formed in New York City, April 29, 1775, ten days after the Battle of Lexington, which was sent for signing into every county of the state. Among the names of those patriotic citizens who did not hesitate to show their hands in this crisis, is recorded, from Amenia, N. Y., Major James Reed." Major died July 20, 1814 at Amenia, N. Y.

Amos Reed (5), b. Sept. 28, 1772 at Amenia, N. Y.; m. Fannie Lincoln; was twice married before—to Rhoda Jenks in 1790, and to Rebecca Hitchcock in 1801; a farmer; father of seven children; died July 26, 1859 in Hillsdale County, Mich.

Mary Selina Reed (6), b. March 28, 1816 at Onieda, N. Y.; m. Zopher D. Hammond—see Hammond Lineage; mother of eight children; died July 9, 1906 at Hudson, Mich.

White Lineage (Maternal):

Samuel White (1), b. 1726 at Milton, Mass.; father of five children; farmer; died in 1799.

Peter White (2), b. 1749 at Milton, Mass.; m. Betty Heywood, great-great granddaughter of Jonathan Heywood, one of the first settlers at Braintree, Mass., in 1637, and who was elected as deputy to The General Court; Peter White was a farmer; father of three children; died in 18....

Lemuel White (3), b. Aug. 7, 1775 at Haverhill, Mass.; m. three times, and Martha Ely was his last wife; they were the parents of six children; Lemuel was a wheelwright; he died Sept. 21, 1849 at Hillsdale, Mich.

Fanny White (4), b. Dec. 5, 1823; m. John Brooks, Jan. 28, 1851; children: George, b. 1854, d. 1897; Charles b. 1857, d. 1903; William, b. 1859, d. 1908; Edward, b. 1862, living (1931); Clara May, b. 1868, d. Dec. 14, 1906. See Brooks Lineage

Note 15—



HARLES VREELAND HAMMOND JR. (11):

"Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vreeland Hammond, West Market Street, announces the arrival of a son, born at the Ohio Valley Hospital, Wednesday evening, January 25, 1928. He has been named Charles Vreeland, Jr. The occasion is a double celebration, the son being welcomed on the birthday anniversary of the father."—*Herald-Star, Steubenville, Ohio.*

"Buddy," as Charles Vreeland, Jr. is popularly known, will be able to trace his ancestors back very easily, as his father has accumulated much genealogical data on both the paternal and maternal sides of his ancestors.

Note 16—



ILLIAM ALBERT KEYS (9):

Was born May 17, 1874, near Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio, the second child and son of William Henry and Josaphene Aurelia (Brown) Keys.

He attended the same schools as his brother, Haven Hubbell Keys, until his parents moved to Ashland, Kentucky, where he attended the high school.

His first position was with the *Ashland (Ky.) Daily News*; he then went with Thos. Henderson & Son, (wholesale hardware), as traveling salesman; later he associated himself with Smith Bros. Company, Columbus, Ohio, (also wholesale hardware), where he is now located (1931).

"A COMING WEDDING. Miss Villa Dick to be married to Mr. Will A. Keys. The announcement has been made to intimate friends of the family that Miss Villa Dick, of Washington Street, will be married Thursday, February 11th. The happy bridegroom is to be Mr. Will A. Keys, a prominent young business man of Ashland, Ky. The ceremony will be performed at the Dick residence, at high noon, the bride's father, Rev. W. V. Dick, performing the ceremony. The wedding will be a very quiet affair, only the intimate relatives and close friends of the contracting parties to be present. Immediately after the ceremony they will leave for a short wedding trip. They will reside in Ashland, occupying a handsome suite of rooms in the Hotel Ventura.

Miss Dick, the bride to be, is the charming and accomplished daughter of Rev. Willis V. Dick, pastor of Bigelow Church. Mr. Keys is a traveling man for a leading Ashland wholesale house. They will be followed by the sincere good wishes of their many friends."—*Portsmouth (Ohio) Times*.

"The above, while in the nature of a surprise, to many friends here, was gladly received. Mr. Keys is a young man of fine character and good business qualifications, and is in every way fitted to make happy the young lady who has consented to place her heart and future happiness in his hands."—*Ashland (Ky.) Daily News*, February 5, 1897.

"CHARMING CEREMONY. Miss Villa Dick and Mr. Will A. Keys United in Marriage. At 12 o'clock today a pretty home wedding ceremony was performed at the Bigelow parsonage, Miss Villa Dick, only daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. V. Dick, being united in marriage to Will A. Keys, a popular young business man of Ashland, Ky.

Immediately after the ceremony an elegant luncheon was served by Seel.

Mr. and Mrs. Keys left for Columbus, this afternoon. They will return to Portsmouth to spend Sunday with Rev. and Mrs. Dick. After March first, they will be 'at home' to their friends at the Hotel Ventura, in Ashland.

Among those present were the father, and a brother and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Keys) of Mr. Keys, Rev. and Mrs. Filler and Miss Elizabeth Filler, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Dick and Miss Anna Evans. Mrs. Robert Baker, Miss Jean Baker, Mr. J. Dick and bride, nee Miss Mary Baker. Both bride and groom are popular young people and have the best wishes of scores of friends."—*Portsmouth (Ohio) Daily Times*, Feb. 11, 1897.

"The many friends of Mr. Keys in Ashland also extend their best wishes to both him and his happy bride. We know the groom to be a most excellent and exemplary young man, exact in business and wonderfully energetic, and while we are not personally acquainted with the bride, we know from reputation that Mr. Keys has chosen wisely a life-time partner."—*Ashland (Ky.) Daily News*.

Copy of a telegram received at Peach Orchard, Ky., 9:30 a. m., July 9, 1898: "H. H. Keys, Eight pound voter. Both very well. Teakettled all over. W. A. Keys."

"WILL SOON TRAVEL. Mrs. Will Keyes, of Ironton, presented her husband with a big bouncing boy, Friday, July 8th. The new comer will soon take to the road with his father, who is traveling for the firm of Thomas Henderson & Son, of this city. 'Congratulations, Will.'—*Ashland (Ky.) Daily News*.

"TO COLUMBUS. Will Keyes and Family left for that City Saturday. Mr. Will Keyes and family moved to Columbus today. Mr. Keyes at one time was on *The News* staff. He proved so energetic that his services were soon called into another field of usefulness. The well-known firm of Thomas Henderson & Son, of this city, saw in Mr. Keys a valuable man and *The News* lost him. He has been with the above named firm for several years and proved conclusively

that they made no mistake when they put him on the road. True merit always has its reward and today Mr. Keys goes to Columbus to accept a position with one of the largest hardware houses in that city as local traveling man. His territory will be in close proximity to that city and his salary, we understand, will be of handsome proportions. We wish Will all the success of a business career and a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year."—*Ashland (Ky.) Daily News*.

"Mr. Keyes and family formerly resided in Ironton and are quite well known here."—*Ironton (Ohio) Irontonian*.

For thirty years now, or more, he has been a representative of Smith Bros. Hardware Company, of Columbus, Ohio, and for a long period of that time purchasing agent. He has served as President of the Manufacturers' and Wholesalers' Association, the Sales Managers' Association and of the Chamber of Commerce, of Columbus, Ohio.

He is a "business-getter" speaker, much in demand in central Ohio, and in the Ohio State University School of Commerce classes.

Note 17—



LOREN DICK KEYS (10):

The only child and son of William Albert and Villa Auvernie (Dick) Keys, born July 8, 1898.

Educated in the public grades and high schools in Columbus, Ohio. Attended and graduated from Ohio State University; did post-graduate work in the School of Commerce at Philadelphia, Pa., after which he identified himself with the Safe Cabinet Company in Cincinnati, Ohio. Remained with that organization until their merger with Remington Rand folks, when he went to New York City, where he has been associated with his uncle, Ralph Dick, and some of the large financial organizations. This chronicler believes that Loren Dick Keys will sometime emerge a very successful man of finance, as he is a very ardent student of successful organizations and markets.

"At a morning wedding, Saturday, June 18,, in the Broad Street Church of Christ, Miss Ella Louise Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jones, 1425 Forsythe Avenue, and Mr. L. Dick Keys, 94 Thirteenth Avenue, were united in marriage. The pastor, Rev. J. Wesley Hatcher officiated. The bride's sister, Mrs. C. H. Julian, was matron of honor. Mr. Ralph Dick of Marietta, uncle to the bridegroom, who came to Columbus with his family for the wedding, was best man.

One hundred guests were present at the church services and immediate relatives only were entertained at the wedding breakfast, which was served at the Maramor.

Mr. and Mrs. Keys will be at home after July first, at Mount Auburn, Cincinnati. The bridegroom is manager of the production department of the Safe Cabinet Company at Cincinnati. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keys are graduates of Ohio State University. The former a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and Mrs. Keys belongs to Kappa Alpha Theta sorority."—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio*.

Children: Dick Jr. (11). b.; Carolyn (11), b. Feb. 10, 1931.

Note 18—



LIZABETH DEBORAH (KEYS) SPENCE (9):

Daughter and third child of William Henry and Josaphene Aurelia (Brown) Keys, was born January 30, 1876, near Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio.

She attended the school at the village of Rock Camp, and later those of Ashland, Kentucky.

She was married to Rev. George A. Spence, May 8, 1895. Children: George Buell, b. Lewis Center, Ohio, March 13, 1896; d. February 12, 1928; Helen Elizabeth, b. Ordway, Colo., May 6, 1898; Alice Ruth, b. Walden, Colo., May 22, 1902.

George Buell, married Ann Elizabeth Finch, June 14, 1921. Their children are: Buell Kirk, born April 6, 1922; Julaine Elizabeth, born Oct. 23, 1923.

Alice Ruth married Lex Lester Rasmussen Sept. 23, 1925. Their child is: Robert Lex, born Sept. 28, 1927.

Rev. George A. Spence is a Methodist clergyman. After serving several charges, circuits and stations in Southern Ohio, his health failed and he was transferred to a Colorado conference. He has been located at Cheyenne Wells, Walden, Ft. Collins, Holly, Castle Rock, and other points since going to Colorado.

"West Orange, Ohio, May 6, 1897. We are sorry to learn that Rev. Mr. Spence, on account of ill health, has given up his pastorate in the Lewis Center Circuit. He will move soon, with his family, to the West, hoping the change of climate will prove beneficial. He will be greatly missed on all parts of the circuit, and his place will be a hard one to fill. He has the sympathy of his many friends, who wish him a speedy recovery to usual health."—*Delaware (Ohio) Gazette*.

As this is written (1931), this family lives in Denver, Colo., their home for a number of years. Mr. Spence, after giving up the ministry, has been working in a bank in that city. Elizabeth D. has been in poor health for years, ("But she can do more work in her home than the average woman"—1933—Eudora Ruth Keys reports after a visit there.)

Note 19—



OTIS OLNEY KEYS (9):

Was born December 5, 1877, at the village of Johnstown, Lawrence County, Ohio, in living rooms above the general store that his father owned in that village.

On April 5th., 1893 he was fatally injured by a blast that he was assisting with in putting in a gate post beside a driveway at home, and died on Sunday, April 9th., 1893. This brother was called home from Peach Orchard, Kentucky, and every effort of physicians, relatives and friends was made to make him comfortable as possible; there was no hope of his life at anytime after the accident.

He was buried in the village cemetery at Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio.

Note 20—



TRIXIE LEALIA KEYS (9):

Born March 24th., 1880, at Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio, in the home built and owned by our father and mother that was up Rock Camp branch a short distance, and once owned and occupied the land by the grandfather years before.

Trixie Lealia died the day following her birth and was buried in the village cemetery.

Note 21—



ROBERT CALLIHAN KEYS (9):

The sixth child of William Henry and Josaphene Aurelia (Brown) Keys, was born June 30, 1881, at Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio, in the home located a short distance up Rock Camp branch.

He attended the country schools, had a couple of years in the Ashland, Kentucky, schools, while his parents resided there, and later attended the village school at Rock Camp, Ohio, again.

He began his business career early, working first, probably, for The Hutsinpillar-Sheridan Company, wholesale hardware merchants of Ironton, Ohio. While there he contracted a fever which left him troubled with diabetes, from which he never recovered.

He was associated with this brother as an officer and director of a wholesale coal company in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a year or so, was store-keeper for a large mining corporation down

in Kentucky for some time, which position he gave up to go back on the road for a wholesale hardware concern at Ashland, Kentucky, at an increase of salary. He was finally compelled to give this up and after a brave fight "passed over to the beyond."

Was not married. Lived a clean life. Had many friends. Energetic and ambitious, even in the face of the dreadful disease sapping his life-blood both day and night. Was especially close to this brother, and we had the pleasure of having him with us much in our home during the last few years of his life.

Was buried in the village cemetery at Rock Camp, Ohio, beside his brother Ottis and sister Trixie, and where his mother and father, and ours, lie beside him now.

Note 22—



LYDA EUANS (KEYS) WILSON (9):

The seventh child of William Henry and Josaphene Aurelia (Brown) Keys, born December 30, 1883, at Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio.

She attended the public schools there, at Russell's Place, (Getaway), and at Ashland, Kentucky. Qualified as a registered nurse at Cincinnati, Ohio, and spent two or more years in public hospitals at Ironton and Gallipolis, Ohio.

Married to Benjamin Franklin Wilson of Ashland, Kentucky, on May 8, 1912. Children: Jack Romulus Wilson, born January 19, 1916.

Jack and his father are both musical, and why shouldn't they be? Their famous kinsman—Francis MacMillan—drew from this writer upon hearing him, "never have we heard before an artist like Francis MacMillan."

Francis MacMillan is the son of Hon. S. M. MacMillan, who was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Columbus District under President Cleveland. At the age of nine, he, Francis, began his studies in Berlin and Brussels, and at fifteen, Caesar Thompson, the eminent Brussels, Belgium, violinist and teacher, said of his pupil, Francis Rea MacMillan, "A coming glory to his country." In his second year at the Brussels Royal Conservatory of Music, he won the "*Premier Prix avec la Plus Grande Distinction*" (First Prize with the Greatest Distinction), together with the Van Hal prize of \$5,000. The Van Hal prize is regarded as one of the most coveted distinctions in the violin world, and this was the first time that an American had received that honor.

Lyda Euans (the Euans is in honor of a "presiding elder," then called, but now "district superintendent" of the methodist church that our parents thought much of) has looked after our father in his last years, providing him a home and real comforts, and her reward can only come from that inner consciousness of having done her duty *and more* for her father. She was also the "stand-by" for all of us in our mother's illness prior to her passing. She is a splendid sister and this writer desires to acknowledge her graciousness to him and his family always. Her husband is included in this, and we think their son, Jack, is a fine young man, and we predict good things for him.

Note 23—



HARRY BROWN KEYS (9):

The eighth child of William Henry and Josaphene Aurelia (Brown) Keys, was born February 18, 1886, at Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio.

Attended the public schools of the county and early in life became a traveling salesman. Connected with different jobbers and manufacturers over a number of years. He too began his business career with Hutsinpillar and Sheridan Hardware Company, of Ironton, Ohio.

Married to Bess Alleen Chandler, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. John Milton Chandler, at Ironton, Ohio, June 6, 1909.

Children:

1. Chandler.....; born Jan. 1914.
2. Virginia.....; born Feb., 1915.
3. John.....; born.....
4. Robert.....; born.....

For a number of years now, "H. B.", as he is familiarly known by his legion of friends, has been and is secretary-treasurer and general manager of *The Dyke-Keys Company* organization, with splendid wholesale houses in three Ohio cities. He is active in civic and fraternal circles, and has been honored by their societies.

His wife, Bess Alleen (Chandler) Keys, has a delightful and winning personality, is a splendid mother, and we love her very much, as we do also her parents—Rev. and Mrs. John Milton Chandler who were located in Columbus, Ohio, at one of the south-side Methodist churches when we last met.

Note 24—



FRANCES (KEYS) MONESMITH (9):

The ninth child of William Henry and Josaphene Aurelia (Brown) Keys, was born May 18, 1888, at Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio.

She attended the public schools, but early in life began work in the shoe business, first in Ironton, Ohio, and later on for some years in Washington, D. C., and afterwards in Columbus, Ohio.

She married the Reverend Harry W. Monesmith of Columbus, Ohio, on May 18, 1916.

"In Grace Lutheran Church at noon, Thursday, Rev. Harry W. Monesmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Monesmith, 529 West Fourth Avenue, and Miss Frances E. Keyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Keyes of Delaware, Ohio, were united in marriage by Rev. Robert E. Golladay. In the wedding party were: Miss Ruth Keyes of Delaware, as maid of honor; Miss Dorothy Keyes of Delaware, and Miss Coral Green, as bridesmaids. Ruth Monesmith, sister of the bridegroom, as flower girl; Mr. George Buell Spence, of Holly, Colo., and Mr. Loren Richard Keyes, nephews of the bride, as ushers, and Rev. Aaron Ahn, of Warren, Ohio, a former classmate of the bridegroom, as best man.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. H. H. Keyes, by whom she was given in marriage. Immediate relatives were guests at the wedding dinner at the home of the bridegroom's parents. In the afternoon, Rev. Monesmith and his bride left for Washington, D. C., where they will be guests of friends of the bride, before going to Baltimore, Md., where the bridegroom has been called to the pastorate of a Lutheran church. Rev. Monesmith is a graduate of Capital University (Columbus, Ohio), and also of the Lutheran Theological seminary of Chicago, Ill. Among the guests at the nuptials were: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Leibold and daughter Ruby, of Williamsburg, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Keyes, Rev. and Mrs. John M. Chandler, of Bainbridge, Ohio. Mr. Claude W. Keyes, of Ashland, Ky., Miss Cordelia Van Hise of Bellefontaine, Ohio.

"The bride's wedding day was also her birthday anniversary." *The Columbus (Ohio) Sunday Despatch*, May 21, 1916.

Their children: Paul William, born July 9, 1918; Martha Elizabeth, born February 23, 1920—4 A. M.; David, born August 16, 1923.

Rev. Monesmith later held pastorates in Springfield and Freemont, Ohio, and Greenville, Pa. He was also identified with Wittenburg College, at Springfield, Ohio, and _____

College at Greenville, Pa. For the past few years they were in Nebraska and as we write they are located in Seattle, Wash., where Rev. Monesmith occupies the chair of Greek, or Hebrew, or both, in a Lutheran seminary in that city.

Frances was much in this brother's home in her girlhood days, and is a delightful sister. Our own daughters idolized her. Now, we are separated by the length and breadth of a continent.

Note 25—



LAUDE WENNELWORTH KEYS (9):

The tenth, youngest son and child, of William Henry and Josaphene Aurelia (Brown) Keys, was born May 16, 1893, at Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio.

He too attended the public schools of the county, but early in life followed some of his brothers in the hardware business, first with Hutsinpillar-Sheridan Company, then at Ashland, Kentucky, later in Pittsburg, Pa.

Our nation's entrance into the world's war found him offering his services, and he was sent abroad. He participated in all of the strenuous campaigns into which his units were thrown, and thus experienced all the horrors of trench war-fare; suffered from gas in Argonne Forest, and exposure, but came out of it all without shell or bullet wounds, although he was in advances against the enemy where they were clearly to be seen and the fighting was severe. He told his mother on his return that he never wished to talk with anyone of his experiences.

After his return to the States he has been identified in business with his brothers, this writer and Harry B., up until this past year.

He was married to Mary E. Brewer of Ashland, Ky., on Sept. 3,, and their children are:

1. William; born,
2. George; born,
3. Robert; born,

Note 26—



COLEMAN GREEN KEYS (9):

The second son and child of George Washington and Elizabeth Lambert (Waller) Keys; born January 17, 1848.

The stirring scenes of the Civil War made a strong impression on him as a boy and, when he became eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the regular army and gave three years of service to his country.

He married Hester Ann Dilley (born Aug. 6, 1851), on April 2, 1873, who was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Dilley of near Waterloo, Lawrence County, Ohio—a very much respected family, and one of considerable wealth. (A sister of Hester's married Dow Markin of Ironton, Ohio, a man who was quite prominent. Their children: A. D. Markin; Mrs. Forest Andrews; Mrs. Robert Stroup).

Children of "C. G." and Hester (Dilley) Keys: Oliver Arnold, born Sept. 3, 1874; Emma Lulu, born Nov. 16, 1875; John Heydon, see Note 27; Laura May, born Dec. 22, 1878; Charity Dilley, born Dec. 12, 1880; Merrill Vincent, born Apr. 6, 1883; Mary Alice, born Feb. 10, 1885; Elizabeth Ainslie, born Jan. 6, 1887; Armilda Russell, born July 18, 1889. See CHART for record of marriages and of the grandchildren.

Coleman G. Keys was an ardent student; he began teaching when quite a young man and held a life certificate a little later on. He taught for fifty years in the better schools of the county—Hecla Furnace, Proctorville, Marion and others. Many were the successful young men and women that looked back with pride upon their privilege to have had his instruction. He edited and published a text book on English grammar that this writer thought was "the last word"

of an otherwise uncompleted science. He had many disputations with visiting grammarians at their teachers' institutes.

I have a letter from him, dated December 26, 1907, at Valparaiso, Ind., where the family lived for many years, and the younger children were in school and college; a college founded and headed by his old friend, Prof. Holbrook. "C. G." was in charge of the Grammar Department of the Portage Township High School at Chrisman, Porter County, Indiana.

I have a number of clippings showing that he was a fearless contributor to the papers on subjects dear to his heart—the Bible, prohibition of strong drink and tobacco. In one he said,—“thirty-five or forty years ago the writer was called a crank for standing for prohibition when to do so was to be exceeding lonesome.”

There appeared in the editorial columns of *The Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus, Ohio, one day the following, from the pen of its editor—Col. E. S. Wilson—that old time friend of Coleman G. and my father: “An Old Friend Reappears. Years ago there was an old friend of ours down in Lawrence County, by the name of C. G. Keyes. He was a school teacher, a radical, and could deliver the most vehement opinions of any man in the county. We liked him, although at times he abused us fearfully. At a teacher's institute in the county one time, he attacked us furiously for not coming out for prohibition. It was not ripe then. Everybody expected us to throw a brick-bat at him, but we didn't. We loved him too much. After dinner we talked about paw-paws and fishing. Those happy days departed, leaving a wide gloom. We had missed our friend, and had pictured him waiting on the other shore for us; but no; he is with us yet, for we saw in a paper a letter from him proposing a formal burial for John Barleycorn on the 27th of next May (1919), but we were a little surprised, happily perhaps, to find in the letter this expression: ‘Everyone will gratuitously concede that the damned rascal should be given a formal farewell word as he departs to his own place.’ And this from our dear old stalwart Methodist and sometime local preacher. But we liked to see it. A sound Christian character is sometimes adorned by a little waywardness, and so it is in this case. C. G., here is our hand, give us your heart.”

He was for some years half-owner and editor of a daily and a weekly newspaper, published in Ashland, Kentucky, and this writer was associated with him, having been with the paper before he became interested.

I had the very great privilege of attending school under him prior to that time and desire to acknowledge his helpfulness to me then and ever before and afterwards. His private library was said to be one of the finest in the whole of our county. It and his study were housed in a building separate, but immediately adjacent to his home. He guided my reading for many years and gave me private instruction outside of regular school hours. No one should doubt the sincerity of my love for him and these testimonies to his memory.

He united with the church, Wesley Chapel, Rock Camp, Ohio, in February 1870. He was always a great, stalwart, earnest worker in Sunday School, holding the position of Superintendent for many years. He was a walking commentary on the Bible. He was appointed local preacher, and was later an ordained minister of the M. E. church. During the latter years of his life, he was interested in the holiness movement and was, at the time of his death, a member of the Nazarene church, having been ordained an elder in that denomination.

Death came peacefully at his old home in Rock Camp, March 28, 1926. Interment was at Woodland Cemetery, Ironton, Ohio. Survived by the following children: Oliver A. Keys, of Council Grove, Kan.; Mrs. H. Vandivort, of Newburg, Mo.; John Heydon Keys, of Kankakee, Ill.; Laura M. Summers, of Rock Camp, Ohio; Mrs. Dilley Harris, of Osage City, Kan.; Merrill V. Keys, of Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. E. R. McCue, of Ladkin, Kan.; Mrs. R. B. McCrum, of Huntington, Ind.; Mrs. Robert Waller, of Tacoma, Wash.; twenty-three grandchildren, five brothers and one sister. His wife passed away in 1916.

Note 27—



JOHN HEYDON KEYS (9):

The third child and second son of Coleman Green and Hester Ann (Dilley) Keys, was born February 27, 1877.

He attended the country schools of Lawrence County, Ohio, and did his first teaching there, where his father was a schoolmaster for over fifty years. In 1901 he entered Valparaiso College (Valparaiso, Ind.), graduating from the scientific course in 1904, and in the special training course of teachers in 1906. During three years of his stay in college he was an assistant teacher in the School of Commerce.

After his graduation in 1906 he became a high-school teacher and has taught in the following representative high-schools: Demars, Iowa, one year; Sioux City, Iowa, two years; Bay City, Mich., two years; McKeesport, Pa., two years; Kankakee, Ill., eight years, or probably longer.

He has always taken an active interest in school problems, teachers' organizations and all advanced school legislation.

The Kankakee News reported him being a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of schools some years ago. The last report this writer had of John H., was that he was engaged in the Insurance business in Kankakee.

He was married on June 26, 1907, to La Verne Pearl Dickey. Children: Kathryn (10) b.

Note 28—



JOHN G. KEYS (8):

Son of George Washington and Elizabeth Lambert (Waller) Keys; born January 2, 1851; married Mary L. Allen (b. Feb. 8, 1853), daughter of William and Matilda Allen, March 30, 1870.

Of this marriage there were born 12 children: George Washington Allen, see Note 29; Cora E., b. March 30, 1874, m. William A. Sutton Oct. 28, 1894; Albert, d. in inf.; Charles Alfonso, d. in inf.; Elizabeth Roxy, b. January 20, 1879; Matilda Lois, b. June 21, 1881; William Roscoe, b. June 9, 1883; Robert E., d. in inf.; Rosie Lee, d. in inf.; John Tracy, b. Oct. 12, 1887; Maggie L., b. March 16, 1890; Lilly B., b. Sept., 1894.

The children of Cora E. and William Sutton are: John L.; Elmer L.; Loretia; Dorothy.

The children of Matilda Lois and Newton G. Hill are: Marie; Blanche; Dorothy.

The parents of Mary L. (Allen) Keys were born in Virginia—father in 1813, mother in 1814,—and lived to an old age—father 80 and mother 81.

John G. Keys was reared on a farm and lived on one all his life; he bought the old homestead and farm after his mother died.

He was elected County Commissioner of Lawrence County, Ohio, two terms of three years each. See Note 1.

I received the following letter from my father, dated at Ashland, Ky., December 1, 1931. "Dear Son: This morning, J. G. Keys left his home here for the Eternal Home, to die no more. He was with his daughter at Coal Grove, O. He died in the faith. All his children are here and have been with him through his sickness. Will be buried in Woodland Cemetery (Iron-ton, O.) beside his wife. Was sick about two weeks. Lyda and Frank (Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Wilson) will go over to the home of his daughter this evening. If I am well will attend the funeral. Hope you are well. Father."

Note 29—



GEORGE WASHINGTON ALLEN KEYS (9):

"BELOVED SCHOOL TEACHER SUCCUMBS TO RAVAGES OF TYPHOID FEVER. George A. Keys, one of the best known teachers in this county, answered the final summons Friday night about 9 o'clock, after a long illness of typhoid fever, at his home at Deering, Ohio.

Mr. Keys was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Keys, and was born in Perry township 36 years ago. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, attended District schools during the winter months. He obtained a certificate to teach school while quite young, and continued the profession until his final illness, being engaged in teaching at Deering when he took sick.

He is survived by his wife and the following children: Elsie, Katie, Lydia and Oran, aged 15, 11, 9 and 7 years respectively. Four of Mr. Keys' children preceded him to the great beyond.

He is also survived by his parents and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Cora Sutton; Tracy; Maggie; and Lilly, of Rock Camp. Mrs. Howard McKee and Mrs. Lois Hill, of Coal Grove, and Roscoe Keys of this city. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mr. Keys was a consistent member of the Baptist church at Ice Creek with which he united when quite young.

The funeral will take place from the residence, Sunday at 10 o'clock. Rev. B. S. Akers of Catlettsburg, Ky., will conduct the services. The burial will be in the Getaway Cemetery."—*Ironton (Ohio) Register*.

"PEACE Has Come To Geo. Keyes The Teacher. George Keyes, one of the best known and most successful school teachers of the county died Friday at 10 o'clock at his home near Deering, after an illness of three weeks, from typhoid fever.

Mr. Keyes was engaged as principal of the Forest Dale School when his fatal illness overcame him.

The deceased was a son of ex-commissioner John G. Keyes, was 36 years of age and leaves a wife, nee Miss Bettie Brammer, and four children to mourn their loss.

Mr. Keyes was a cousin of H. B. and H. H. Keyes of this city. His death will be a grievous blow to his many friends throughout the county."—*Ironton (Ohio) Irontonian*.

Note 30—



ANCY M. (KEYS) BAZELL (8):

The fifth child of George Washington and Elizabeth Lambert (Waller) Keys, was born October 5, 1852.

This Aunt of mine was my first school teacher—my brother, Will, and I walking a mile or more to the district school house, partly through the woods. Later we attended her school in the village, and she was a splendid teacher. She and her brother, Coleman G., both had life certificates for teaching in Ohio, and one does not get those certificates without much study and preparation.

She was an unusually competent equestrienne and had to have a spirited horse, and one that had some speed. She rode to and from her schools, morning and afternoon, years and years. I do not know that she taught as long as her brother—some fifty years. Her father, my grandfather, arranged the big farm gates, and there were a number of them, on roads leading out of the big farm, in different directions, so that she could open and shut them without dismounting. I remember them as quite ingenious arrangements, for those days.

We, some forty-odd first cousins, always called her "Aunt Nannie", and when she married that prince of good fellows, Hamlin H. Bazell, he became "Uncle Hammie" to us. They had two splendid children—George and Jessie, and I wish I knew more of their activities to include in this sketch. George married Clara Blankenship (daughter of Richard and.....[Brace] Blankenship) who was born on Jan. 30, 1909.



My dear folks, of the Keys Family:

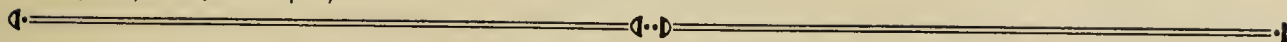
I hope you do not find too many errors in dates, names or facts in this record; have tried so diligently to get all recorded correctly.

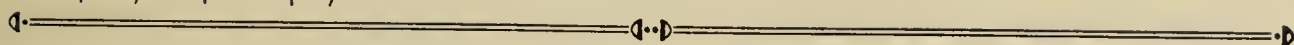
The omission of dates and names, in several instances, is a matter of sincere regret to me. Please fill in the spaces provided, in your own copy, and see that it is done in the copy you may find in the public library.

The following blank pages are inserted so that you may use as you see fit in further recording the happenings in your own family at least.

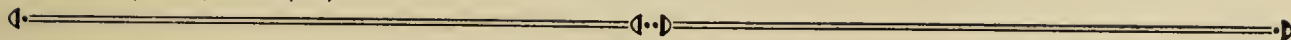
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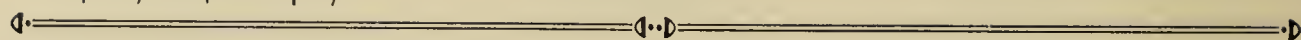












The explanation of the meaning of numerals in parenthesis—(1)—follows: (1)—of the first generation of the family in America, known of by this compiler; (2)—of the second generation, etc; b.—born; m.—married; d.—died; ae—age; inf.—infancy. Names in CAPITAL letters denote direct ancestors of our family. Notes 1, 2, 3 etc. follow the CHART immediately in this record. *—second generation; **—third generation, etc.

- 1—WILLIAM WALLER (1), m. ELIZABETH LAMBERT.....Note 1
 Children:
 *1—COLEMAN GREEN (2), m. NANCY O. K. WILLIAMS.....Note 2
 Children:
 **1—William G. (3), m. 1st.—Catherine Crawford.....Note 3
 Children:
 ***1—George Washington (4), m. Mandy Estridge (Webb)
 ***2—Sarah E. (4), m. Leander Clay (4)
 ***3—Adaline (4), m. Jerry Bruce
 Children:
 ****1—Kate (5), m. Albert Rucker
 ****2—William (5)
 ***4—Coleman Green (4), m. Scena Loar
 ***5—William L. (4), m. Mattie Dawson
 ***6—Nancy A. (4)
 ***7—Daniel Baker (4).....Note 4
 **1—William G. (3), m. 2d.—Eliza I. Mace.....Note 3
 Children:
 ***1—John L. (4) d.....
 ***2—Lazarus V. (4)
 ***3—Edward C. (4) d.....
 ***4—Benjamin Franklin (4), m. Nellie Lambert.....Note 5
 ***5—Mary I. (4)
 ***6—Seward J. (4)
 ***7—Margaret Ann (4), m. John Blair
 ***8—Hubbell (4), m. Jane Crawford
 ***9—Belle (4), m. Joseph Willis
 **2—Margaret Ann (3), m. Luke Dilley.....Note 6
 Children:
 ***1—John (4), m. Lucy Justice
 ***2—James (4), m. (Hiram Allen's daughter)
 ***3—George (4)Note 7
 ***4—Nancy (4), m. Si. Powers
 ***5—Susan (4), m. George Hackworth
 ***6—Sarah (4), d.....
 **3—ELIZABETH LAMBERT (3), m. GEORGE WASHINGTON KEYS
 Children: See KEYS CHART and Notes 1 and 2 following that chart
 **4—Susan Pettis (3), m. Robert Campbell Brammer.....Note 8
 Children:
 ***1—William H. (4), b. Nov. 19, 1848; d. Feb. 16, 1852

***2—James Kelly (4), b. Sept. 15, 1850; m. Mary McGee

Children:

****1—Jennie (5)

****2—Bird (5)

***3—Harrison Smith (4), m. Martha Guess.....Note 9

Children:

****1—Charles (5), m. Meade Willis

****2—Lilly (5), m. Lazerus Waddell

Children:

****1— (6).....Note 10

****3—Sadie (5), m. Thomas Lewis

****4—Robert C. (5), m. Jessie Bazell (9).....Note 11

****5—Margaret (5), m. George Morgan (5).....Note 12

****6—Carrie Josie (5), m. Sanford Artis

**5—Coleman Brooks Baker (3), m. Nina Bazell.....Note 13

Children: See RATCLIFFE CHART and Notes following that chart

***4—Nancy Ann (4), b. June 30, 1855; m. John McGuire

Note 1—



WILLIAM WALLER (1):

All this writer knows of this great-great-grandparent is that he was married to ELIZABETH LAMBERT, and that they lived in Lunenburg County, Virginia. He died in 1802.

Note 2—



COLEMAN GREEN WALLER (2):

"Was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, October 4, 1802. His father, William Waller, died in 1802, and his mother, Elizabeth (Lambert) Waller, is also deceased.

Mr. Waller has been twice married. His first wife was Nancy O. K., daughter of William and Mason (Biggs) Williams. She was born January 14, 1798, and their marriage took place in 1824; she died February 2, 1881.

The following are the children: William G., born July 28, 1825; Margaret A., born Dec. 9, 1826, died March 29, 1858; Elizabeth L., born August 27, 1828; Susan P., born April 26, 1830, died July 30, 1857; Coleman B. B., born Jan. 5, 1832, killed in battle, 1864; John C., born 1834, died 1841; Nancy, born 1835, died in 1841.

Mr. Waller's second wife is Mary E. Adkins. She was born in Pike County, Ky., Feb. 21, 1850, and they were married in this county July 6, 1881. Her parents are Lewis and Sarah Adkins, who settled in this county in 1862.

Mr. Waller has held several public offices. He had two sons in the late war. William G. enlisted in 1861 and served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the battle of Dublin Depot, Virginia. Coleman B. B. enlisted in 1862 in the Fifth Virginia Volunteer Infantry and was killed in the battle of Lynchburg in 1864. He was orderly sergeant of his company. Mr. Waller is a farmer of Perry township. He came to this county in 1832. His address is Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio."—LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO, HISTORY.

I can remember these paternal great-grandparents (Coleman Green and Nancy O. K. [Williams] Waller very well; you see, she was born Jan. 14, 1798, and was some four years older than her husband, therefore seventy-four years of age when I was born. She died Feb. 2, 1881, when I was a bit over eight years old. I remember her as a small, wrinkled, old lady, usually sitting beside the large fire-place in her home, knitting of course. She was the daughter of William and Mason (Biggs) Williams, as I found out later on in life, and I have wondered what, if any, was the connection between the families of her mother and that of Dr. Romulus Culver Biggs, who married my aunt—Emma Frances Brown. See Note 33 of the STROTHER FAMILY.

Coleman Green Waller was about four years younger than his first wife, having been born Oct. 4, 1802, and was seventy years old when I was born, but I remember him very well; and, especially a bay mare, named "Jennie", which he rode over the farm and into the village; and, he took such pride in telling us, or anyone else, for that matter, that "Jennie" could talk to him; and, he would prove it, too, to his satisfaction. He could go into the barn, and to "Jennie's" stall, and inquire of her if she had been properly fed and attended to, and "Jennie" would either nod or shake her head as she decided whether or not the attention by others had been satisfactory. She was just a nice, sleek mare and did nothing else but transport her master around, when he took the notion to go, which was quite frequently, I think.

I have been told often that he was, earlier in life, a slave owner and master, and at one time in his life had serious trouble with a slave, who conspired with others to kill him and bury the body. The story went that he dreamed that such was the slave's intention, and that the grave was already dug out on the plantation at some particular place. So impressed with the dream was

this great-grandparent that he went to the spot to search for the grave and found it just as he had dreamed. He accused the slave, who confessed, and was duly flogged as was the custom to punish the slaves in those days.

One other thing in connection with these great-grandparents I can remember,—only two places in my life have I seen such wonderful pawpaws as were in a field on his farm. They grew so luxuriantly there, and their masses of formation were so symmetrical as to remind me of large circus tents on the whole. Under the heavy leaf production of the slender-like trees, in season could be found a wealth of the sweet, yellowish, pulpy fruit, which I never cared for particularly until “Jack Frost” had gotten in his work and turned the thoroughly ripened fruit’s covering almost to a real dark brown, or even black. Another place where I found the same luxuriant production of this fruit, later on in life, was near Warfield, Ky. When we were in South America, we kept seeing pawpaw on the menu and I thought one day that I would try one of their species of the fruit; but I found it quite a different one altogether, and one that I enjoyed very much. The Washington Hotel, at Colon, Panama, has a great number of the trees, growing on the hotel grounds, which are very spacious. This tree is larger than our pawpaw here in the northern United States, and grows only in warm climates; it is known down in Florida, Central and South America as *papaya*, and the trees grow to a height of eighteen to twenty feet, with a soft, herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side on long food-stalks, between which grow the flower and the fruit. This fruit is of the size of a melon, having an acrid and milky juice of an orange color and much resembling our musk-melon.

This great grandfather was married a second time, when past seventy-nine years of age, to Mary E. Adkins (Lizzie Thornsberry, or Thornsberry, as I knew her), and of this union four children were born. I have no record of the names of these children, or dates of birth.

Coleman Green Waller died April 10, 1891.

Note 3—



WILLIAM G. WALLER (3):

“William G. Waller and Eliza I. Mace were married in Lawrence County, Ohio, April 15, 1871. He was born in Charlotte County, East Virginia, July 28, 1825. She was born in this county, Dec. 29, 1848. Her parents are Isaac P. and Caroline S. (Hurt) Mace. They came to this county in 1842. The parents of Mr. Waller are Coleman G. and Nancy O. K. (Williams) Waller, who settled here in 1832. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Waller are: John L., born Feb. 18, 1872; Lazarus V., born Jun. 17, 1873; Edward C., born Aug. 29, 1874; Benjamin F., born Jan. 17, 1875; Mary I., born Aug. 10, 1877; Seward J., born Nov. 15, 1878; Margaret A., born July 27, 1880.

Mr Waller was in the war of 1861. He enlisted in 1861, in the Ninth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and served during the war. He was wounded in the battle of Dublin Depot, Va. His brother, Coleman B. B., enlisted in 1862, in the Fifth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to orderly sergeant of his company. He was killed in the battle of Lynchburg in 1864.

Mr. Waller was formerly married to Catherine Crawford. She was born in Cabel County, Va., in 1822, and married in 1845. Her death occurred in 1869. The following are the children by this marriage: George W., Sarah E., Adeline (deceased), Coleman G., William L., Nancy A., Daniel B. Mr. Waller came to this county in 1832. He owns a farm in Perry township. Address: Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio.”—LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO, HISTORY.

This brother of my grandmother we all knew as “Uncle William Waller”, and he “was a good old soul”, in spite of “loving his cups too well”. He almost always came to church the Sabbath following his horseback ride to town, where he imbibed too freely, and was truly repentant each time; but this church attendance did not seem to deter him from another visit to town,

perhaps a month or so later on, and a repetition of toying with "the cup that cheers". No debauch, at any time, that I ever knew of, in every sense of that word, but simply an acquired longing for intoxicating liquors that he could not conquer, try as he surely must have. Everyone respected him highly, not-with-standing this one and only slip (?) of virtue.

There were two children born to the second marriage after the sketch was printed in the Lawrence County History, which I have copied into this record, and I have included the names on the Chart. You will note that he named the son for me. I trust that the boy never regretted it.

Note 4—



DANIEL BAKER WALLER (4):

The seventh and youngest child of William G. and Catherine (Crawford) Waller. He went west—to the Dakotas, if I am not mistaken—and the last information I had of "Baker", as we called him, was that he was a very successful evangelist.

Note 5—



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WALLER (4):

"Frank" married Nellie Lambert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lambert, of Iron-ton, Ohio. Nellie was an aunt to Fay Ferguson. Our daughter, Ruth, while in London, England, recently, was asked by one of the United States officials there—Consul General to England—if she happened to know Fay Ferguson. She did. "Fay Ferguson, Inc." is the unique style or name of her organization, which consists of her and her only, as I understand it. She is a pianist and has toured Europe as well as her own country. We knew her as an attractive, little-doll of a girl, in Iron-ton, Ohio, years ago.

Note 6—



MARGARET ANN WALLER (3):

She was the second child of Coleman G. and Nancy O. K. (Williams) Waller, and was born Dec. 9, 1826. She married Luke Dilley. I knew some of their children, but did not know until late years that one of the daughters was Si. Power's wife. James Dilley, a son, was always pretty close around his grandfather, Coleman G. Waller, as I remember it.

Note 7—



GEORGE DILLEY (4):

He went west and settled in the State of Washington.

Note 8—



SUSAN PETTIS WALLER (3):

She was the fourth child of Coleman Green and Nancy O. K. (Williams) Waller, and the next younger sister to my grandmother. She married Robert Campbell Brammer.

"Robert C. Brammer—is a native of this county, born Oct. 11. His parents, John and Sarah (Campbell) Brammer, settled in Lawrence County in 1817. Mr. Brammer has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the last fifteen years, and still retains it. He has also held the office of Infirmary Director. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in 1861 in the Fifth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months. He was discharged for disability. He has been thrice married. His first marriage was in 1837, to Malinda, daughter of John and Sarah (Moore) Boyd. She died March 16, 1846. The following are their children: Elijah J., born July 23, 1838, resides in the State of Kansas; Lavina, born June 17, 1841, resides in this county; Angelina, born July 2, 1844, resides in Scioto County.

The second marriage of Mr. Brammer was to Susan P., daughter of Coleman G. and Nancy O. K. (Williams) Waller. They were married in 1846, and she died July 30, 1857. The children of this marriage are: William H., born Nov. 19, 1848, died Feb. 16, 1852; James K., born Sept. 15, 1850, resides in this county; Harrison S., born Nov. 28, 1852, resides in this county; Nancy, born June 30, 1855, resides in this county.

The third marriage of Mr. Brammer took place in Lawrence County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1858, to Lucinda Bruce, who was born in this county Jan. 15, 1839. Her parents, Alfred and Sarah (Pancake) Bruce, were also born in this county. The following comprise the children of this marriage: John F., born Nov. 19, 1858, resides in this county; Mary F., born Sept. 17, 1860, died Jan. 10, 1882; Susan J., born June 12, 1862; Robert J., born Oct. 23, 1864; Electa, born Jan. 10, 1866; Emma P., born Apr. 8, 1868; Ulysses S., born July 29, 1870; Edward, born May 25, 1873; Ephraim, born Sept. 30, 1875; Oscar F., born Aug. 6, 1878.

Perry township is where Mr. Brammer's farm is located. His address is Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio."—Lawrence County, Ohio, History.

Note 9—



HARRISON SMITH BRAMMER (4):

He was the son of my grandmother's sister, Susan Pettis (Waller) Brammer, and a first cousin to my father. He was born Nov. 28, 1852. He married Martha Guess. Their farm was immediately adjoining the property and home of my father and mother, and we were close neighbors for years. We children played together, went in "the ol' swimmin' hole" together (Lilly and I were laughing about it recently), attended the same schools, Sunday School, church and all. My father and "H. S." were in business together at the old store in Rock Camp, Ohio, while father was also in business in Ashland, Ky. They had a disagreement and it was taken to their church for trial, as is provided for by members of the Methodist church. The Rev. Willis V. Dick, whose daughter—Villa—afterwards married my brother, Will, appeared at the trial for Mr. Brammer, and won the decision. There were some hard feelings over it all at the time, but it all cleared up and I know that our parents thought very highly of Harrison and "Mattie", as we called his wife.

Note 10—

A daughter of Lazarus and Lilly (Brammer) Waddell, whom I have met once—a very intelligent and capable young business woman, and I am so sorry that her given name escapes me to record here and on the CHART. My recollection is that she resides in Kenova, W. Va.

Note 11—



ROBERT C. BRAMMER (5):

The fourth child of Harrison Smith and Martha (Guess) Brammer. He married Jesse Bazell (9). They are related by consanguinity—Coleman Green and Nancy O. K. (Williams) Waller being their common ancestors—and they are third cousins, the way I figure it. While Jesse (Bazell) Brammer is my first cousin, she is a good many years younger than I, and I was away from the old home village probably before she was born and ever since. We have met often, however, and she is an attractive and intelligent young woman. My information is that Robert C., her husband, is a very successful business man in Ironton, Ohio.

Note 12—



MARGARET (BRAMMER) MORGAN (5):

The fifth child of Harrison Smith and Martha (Guess) Brammer. She married George Morgan (5). Their relationship prior to marriage was precisely the same as in Note 11—Coleman Green and Nancy O. K. (Williams) Waller being their common ancestors, and so they are third cousins. George Morgan's mother was Margaret, daughter of Coleman Brooks Baker and Nina (Bazell) Waller, and Coleman B. B. was the son of Coleman Green.

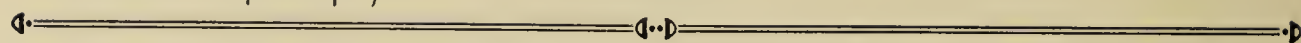
Note 13—



COLEMAN BROOKS BAKER WALLER (3):

The fifth child of Coleman Green and Nancy O. K. (Williams) Waller. He was born Jan. 5, 1832. He was the youngest living brother of my grandmother Keys, and enlisted in the Fifth Virginia Volunteer Infantry in 1862 and was made orderly sergeant; later he was killed at the battle of Lynchburg in 1864. He had married Nina Bazell prior to the Civil War and they had had five children. See RATCLIFFE FAMILY CHART and Notes.

The "Grand Army of the Republic" Hall and Post, at Rock Camp, Ohio, was named "Coleman B. B. Waller GAR Post and Hall" in his honor. Old memories cluster around that Hall. I was a member of the "Sons of Veterans", who met there; then, too, the "Hall" had a stage, and we produced real (?) "dramatics" there, including "Ten Nights in a Bar-room". My own Aunt Nannie, and "Aunt Joe Clay", who is included in this record, under the Ratcliffe Family, were "ring-leaders" in these theatrical attempts, and if we did not "stack-up" very strongly, histrionically speaking, our country friends were appreciative just the same, and we were encouraged to go on.



Strother Family CHART

The explanation of the meaning of numerals in parenthesis—(1)—follows: (1)—of first generation the family in America; (2)—of second generation, etc. b.—born; m.—married; d.—died; ae—age; inf.—infancy. Names in CAPITAL letters denote direct ancestors of this compiler and his family. Notes 1, 2, 3, etc., follow the CHART immediately in this record. *—second generation; **—third generation, etc.

1—WILLIAM STROTHER (1) m. DOROTHY (family name unknown)Note 1
Children:

*1—WILLIAM (2) m. MARGARET THORNTONNote 2
Children:

**1—William (3) b. about 1700; m. Margaret Watts.....Note 3
Children:

***1—Jane (4)

***5—Ann (4)

***2—Elizabeth (4)

***3—Agatha (4)

***4—Margaret (4)

**2—FRANCIS (3) m. SUSANNAH DABNEYNote 4
Children:

***1—Captain John Dabney (4) b. 1721; d. 1795; m. Mary Willis WadeNote 41
Children:

****1—Joseph (5)

****2—Susannah (5)

****3—Mary (5)

****4—Sarah (5)

****5—Lucy (5)

****6—Mildred (5)

****7—Anne (5), m. John F. Strother (4).....Note 41

****8—Elizabeth (5)

****9—John (5)

**2—William (4) b. 1725; d. 1808; m. 1st. Mrs. Sarah (Bayly) Pannell; m. 2d. Anna Kavanah
Children:

****1—Susannah (5)

****2—William Dabney (5)

****3—Sarah (5) m Richard TaylorNote 5
Children:

*****1—Hancock (6) m. 1st. Elizabeth Ford; m. 2d. Alma Lewis

*****2—George (6)

*****3—Zachary (6) (12th. President of the United States of America)Note 6
m. Margaret SmithNote 7

Children:

*****1—Anne (7) m. Dr. Robert Wood, Surgeon-General U. S. Army

*****2—Sarah Knox (7)Note 8
m. Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of AmericaNote 9

*****3—Blandine (7)

*****4—Richard (7)Note 10

CHART

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- *****1—Joseph (6)Note 19
 m. Sarah Ann OsentonNote 20
 Children:
- *****1—Lucy Imogene (7) d. ae. 12
 *****2—America (7) d. in inf.
 *****3—Heneretta (7) m. Vivian Meade
 *****4—Alice (7) m. William Harris
 *****5—Hannah Phillipine (7) m. William Gobel
 *****6—Genevieve Augusta (7) m. 1st. Reese Virgin; 2d. Easterling
 *****7—Mary (7) m. Theo. DavisNote 14
 *****8—Josaphene (7) m. Allen BeckwitheNote 21
- *****2—Anthony (6) m. Aura Reeves
 Children:
- *****1—John (7)
 *****2—Philip (7)
 *****3—Anthony (7)
 *****4—Green (7)
 *****5—William (7) (once lived in Ashland, Ky.)
 *****3—America (6)
 *****4—Frances E (6) m. James Ratcliffe.....Note 22
 Children:
- *****1—Marion Buford (7) m. Sarah Heneretta Brown (7)Note 23
 *****2—Sarah Caroline (7) m. Samuel Casteel
 *****3—Meribah Elizabeth (7) m. Fleming S. BootheNote 24
 *****4—Philip (7) m. Margaret CookNote 25
 Children:
- *****1—Frances (8)
 *****2—..... (8)
 *****3—Marion Buford (8)
 *****4—Josaphene (8) m. Steven Eduardo PizellaNote 26
 Children:
- *****1—Donald (9) b. Nov. 4, 1891; d. July 8, 1892
 *****2—Buford Fortunatti (9) m. William Hamilton Moseley, Jr.....Note 27
 Children:
- *****1—Bigelow (10)Note 28
 *****5—William Anthon (6) (lives in Lewis County, Ky.)
 *****6—DEBORAH L. (6)Note 29
 m. FLEMING HARRISON BROWNNote 30
 Children:
- *****1—Philip (7)Note 30
 *****2—Sarah Heneretta (7) m. Marion Buford Ratcliffe (7)Note 23
 *****3—Mary Losanee (7) m. Andrew ValentineNote 31
 *****4—Melville Fletcher (7)Note 32
 *****5—Emma Frances (7) m. Dr. R. C. BiggsNote 33
 *****6—James (7)Note 34

Strother Family

CHART

*****7—JOSAPHENE AURELIA (7) m. WILLIAM HENRY KEYS

See KEYS FAMILY CHART and NOTES

*****7—Hannah (6) m. DavisNote 35
Children:

*****1—John Strother (7)

*****2—Fleming (7) m. Lou Keeney

*****3—Katherine (7) m. Isaac Frazer
Children:

*****1—Hannah (8)

*****6—Mary (5)

*****7—Nancy (5)

*****8—Susannah (5)

*****9—Catherine (5)

*****10—..... (5)

*****8—George (4) m. Mary Kennerly

*****9—Francis (4) m. Anna Graves

*****10—Robert (4)

***3—Anthony (3) m. 1st. Behethland Starke; m. 2d. Mary JamesNote 36
Children: (by first wife—Behethland Starke)

***1—William (4) b. August 29, 1734; d. March 18, 1743

***2—Anthony (4) m. Frances KenyonNote 36

***3—Elizabeth (4)

***4—Margaret (4)

***5—John (4)

***6—Frances (4)

***7—Alice (4)

***8—William (4)

***9—Betty (4)

***10—Benjamin (4) m. Kittie PriceNote 37
Children:

***1—Elizabeth (5)

***2—Catherine (5)

***3—Mary (5)

***4—Margaret (5)

***5—John (5) m. Elizabeth Pendleton HunterNote 38
Children:

***1—Emily (6) m. James L. Randolph

***2—David Hunter (6)Note 39
m. 1st. Ann Doyne Wolfe
m. 2d. Mary Elliott Hunter
Children: (by first wife—Ann Doyne Wolfe)

*****1—Emily (7) m. John Brisben WalkerNote 40

***11—Starke (4)

***12—Behethland (4)

Strother Family

CHART

- **3—Anthony (3) m. 1st. Behethland Stark; m. 2d. Mary JamesNote 36
 Children: (by second wife—Mary James)
 ***13—James (4)
 ***14—Mary (4)
 ***15—George (4)
 ***16—Betty (4)
 **4—Benjamin (3) m. Mary Mason
 *2—James (2) d. without issue
 *3—Jeremiah (2) b. 1655; d. 1747; m. EleanorNote 41
 Children:
 **1—James (3) m. Margaret French
 Children:
 ***1—French (4) m. Lucy Coleman
 Children: (seven—see Note 41)
 ****1—(daughter) (5) m. Capt. Philip SlaughterNote 41
 ****2—George French (5) m. Sarah Green WilliamsNote 41
 Children:
 *****1—James French (6) m. Elizabeth RobertsNote 41
 Children:
 *****1—Philip William (7) m. Nancy Strother PendletonNote 41
 Children:
 *****1—Elvina Chapman (8) m. Jos. G. Barnes
 *****2—James French (8) m. Lucile Surface LucasNote 41
 *****3—Elizabeth Roberts (8)
 *****4—Albert Pendleton (8)
 *****5—Sadie Viola (8)
 *****6—Nannie Mary (8)
 *****7—Alberta (8)
 *****8—Lucy Williams (8)
 ***2—James (4) m.
 Children:
 ****1—Mary (5) m. Col. George GrayNote 11
 Children:
 *****1—French Strother (6) m. Sarah Taylor (6)Note 41
 ***3—Mary (4)
 **2—William (3) m. Mildred TaliaferroNote 42
 Children:
 ***1—William (4) m. Winnifrede
 ***2—Charles (4)
 Children:
 ****1—George (5)
 ****2—William (5)
 **3—Thomas (3)
 **4—Catherine (3)
 **5—Elizabeth (3)
 **6—Lawrence (3) m. Elizabeth

Strother Family

CHART

- **7—Jeremiah Jr. (3) m. Catherine KennerlyNote 41
 Children:
 ***1—John F. (4) m. Anne Strother (5)Note 41
 Children:
 ****1—George S. (5) (minister in Trimble County, Ky.)Note 41
 Children:
 *****1—Rev. John Fletcher (6)Note 41
 Children:
 *****1—John Pryor (7) m. Mildred Elizabeth LewisNote 41
 Children:
 *****1—Edgar French (8) m. Grace Dudley FarleyNote 41
 Children:
 *****1—Elizabeth Farley (9) (deceased)
 *****2—Edgar French (9); I have this lad's picture, taken in a group including Madame
 President Hoover
 **8—Christopher (3) m. Ann
 Children:
 ***1—Ann (4) m. Garrett Goodloe
 *4—Robert (2) m. Elizabeth Berry—daughter of a clergyman; d. 1735
 Children:
 **1—Elizabeth (3) m. twice, but childless
 **2—Enoch (3) m. Mary KeyNote 43
 **3—John (3)
 **4—Robert (3)
 *5—Benjamin (2) m. Mary Woffendall; d. 1752
 Children:
 **1—Richard (3) d. 1761
 **2—George (3) m. Mrs. Tabitha (Payne) WoffendallNote 44
 Children:
 ***1—John (4)
 ***2—George (4)
 **3—Benjamin (3) m. Anne
 **4—John (3)
 **5—Samuel (3)
 **6—Francis (3)
 *6—Joseph (2) m. Margaret Berry; d. 1766
 Children:
 **1—Mary (3) m. William Wren
 **2—Margaret (3) m. Clannahan
 **3—Dorothy (3) m. Walker
 **4—Thomas (3) (of Stafford County)
 **5—Nicholas (3) d. 1799
 **6—Joseph (3) m. Berry; d. 1762
 Children:
 ***1—Elizabeth Nicholas (4)

Note 1—



WILLIAM STROTHER (1):

"William Strother is supposed to have been born in Northumberland County, England, and was the Virginia pioneer; the father of six sons—William, James, Jeremiah, Robert and Joseph."

"VISITATION OF NORTHUMBERLAND AD 1615

William Strother—I, of Newton, Esq., m. dau. of Edm. Horsley, of Milborne, Esq.

William Strother—II, of Newton, Esq., m. Jane Selby, dau. of John Selby, of Twysell, Esq.

Lancelot Strother—III, of Langton, of Newton, Esq., m. Elinor Coigniers, dau. of John Coigniers, of Sackburne, Esq.

William Strother—IV

Lancelot Strother—IV

John Strother—IV, of Langton, of Newton, Esq. (living 1615)

Anne Strother—IV

Jane Strother—IV

Elinor Strother—IV

Catherine Strother—IV

Mary Strother—IV

Seal of John Strother, of Langton, of Newton, Esq., 1615—"A man on horseback, armed".

Strother Coat of Arms: Gules on a bend argent, three eagles displayed azure:

Crest: greyhound sejant or.

Motto: Prius mori quam fallers fidem—"Yield to death rather than betray trust".

Ad alta—"To the heights", is the motto of the Scottish branch of the house.

The eagle symbolizes one employed in high and noble pursuits, and the greyhound courage, vigilance and loyal fidelity."

"Straather is one form of Strother, perhaps the original name. That it was McStrother in the beginning is one theory. The prefix would indicate that in Scotland that was the family name, although the name is said to have been of Saxon origin. That Chaucer calls two characters in one of 'The Canterbury Tales' Strother, surely adds some luster to the name, or shall we reverse this and say that it is Chaucer's pages that are illumined by the name? Records of the Strothers go back to that uncertain time called 'centuries ago', but we cannot put our finger upon the Tenth Century and say that the family was in Northumberland at this early period. The Isle of Thanet, Kent, preserves records of the Strothers, only there it has been spelled Straathor, or Straether. Can it be that strood, or strawd, or vs—strawd, meaning the bank of a river, was the origin of the name?" (this writer will agree readily, otherwise it is so difficult to explain his predilection for living beside the water—river, bay, gulf, lake or ocean, it does not matter). "There is much to favor this theory, for the early accounts of the Strothers mention an Adam Del Strode, and there was a Lord of Strode-Strode, being the name of a Manor in Devon. Strood is a town in Kent, and Stroud is in Gloucester. In Scotland Strode. Alan Del Strode, Lord of Lyham, was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1354, and Warden of the Border. His son, Alan, was also High Sheriff and Warden of the Castle of Roxburg. His son, William Del Strode, lived at Castle Strode in Glendale. Struther is a name in Scotland which may be allied to Strother. John Struther, a Scottish poet, born in 1776, is characterized by Scott as 'possessed of a frank and open heart, an unclouded understanding, and a benevolence that embraces the world'. The poet printed a small volume of his verse, but 'straightway repenting, burned the whole impression, with the exception of a few copies recklessly given into the hands of his friends'".

"William Strother's will, dated Dec. 30, 1700, was probated in Richmond County, Virginia, Nov. 4, 1702. It was about thirty years before that he came to America—about 1672. He settled in Cittenborne Parish, near the present Port Conway, on the Rappahannock River, in what is now King George County, Virginia." (This is just east of Fredericksburg, Virginia, a few miles.) "His name appearing first in the records of Rappahannock County, as early as 1673. His death occurred sometime in 1702, prior to the probating of the will on Nov. 4, 1792".

Note 2—



WILLIAM STROTHER (2):

"William Strother, of the second generation, lived in what is now King George County, Virginia.' (the west boundary line of this county is only few miles east of Fredericksburg, Va.) "Strowder is as quite frequently the orthography as Strother in Virginia records, and in Meade's 'Old Churches' the family is mentioned as 'one of the old and leading families in Eastern Virginia in Colonial times and succeeding the Revolution'.

William Strother married MARGARET THORNTON, daughter of Francis Thornton, and they had four sons. He was a planter, and lived at the original seat of his father. He was born about 1675 and died in 1726".

The information that I have of the older Strother family lines, was secured chiefly from "THE BUCKNERS, OF VIRGINIA and allied families of Strother and Ashby"; but, found all that information fully confirmed by an article on pages 149-173 entitled "WILLIAM STROTHER of Virginia and his Descendants", by Thomas McAdory Owen, in the "Publications of the Southern History Association", Vol. 2, January, April, July and October, 1898—Washington, D. C.

Note 3—



WILLIAM STROTHER (3):

"William Strother was born about 1700. He married Margaret Watts. He purchased land near Fredericksburg, Virginia, which was sold by his widow to Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington. William Strother was a large land owner. One grant, which he received was 266 acres, and in 1731, when he was called 'Captain', he had a grant of nearly 400 acres in Prince William County. He was Sheriff and Justice, and an important personage for more reasons than one. That he was the father of thirteen children, all daughters, is—well, it is not a proven fact, but it is a charming story, for the girls were all beautiful. While some records make the announcement and do not apologize for it, others are silent upon the subject and place to Capt. William's credit only half, or less, the number of children, and, as some one expresses it, 'There is no mention of Captain, or Colonel, Strother having received any such bunch of bliss as thirteen daughters'. 'The Misses Strother, of Stafford County', is the way to express it, and to boldly assert that 'there were thirteen all told and enough said'—why, what can be easier? Agatha, one of the daughters, had the foresight—foresight on behalf of descendants—to marry a man with a record—John Madison, the first Clerk of Augusta County, Virginia, also a member of the House of Burgesses and of the House of Delegates. John Madison was a first cousin to President James Madison, or his uncle—records are not definite upon this point. John Madison died in 1784, in Betetourt County. He was the son of Ambrose and Frances (Taylor) Madison, and is spoken of as one of the most influential men in America during the Revolution. Jane Strother, the eldest of the charming thirteen, married the 'learned' Thomas Lewis, son of pioneer John Lewis, of Virginia. Margaret Strother, another daughter, married for her second husband the 'renowned Gabriel Jones', a Burgess, who was so distinguished in the legal profession that he was called 'the lawyer'. He was a kinsman of Lord Fairfax. His only son was Captain Strother Jones, and his daughter, Margaret, married a soldier—Colonel John Harvie, of Huguenot stock. Their son, Jacquelin Harvie, married a daughter, or a niece of Chief Justice

Marshall. Another of the sisters became the wife of the 'gallant Captain John Frog'. They were the parents of a brave soldier—John Frog. It is impossible to go deeply into the history of the Misses Strother, of Stafford County, and their husbands, and their children, although there is much of interest, indeed volumes could be written on the subject. The Madisons, of course, have made history all along the line—the President having made the declaration of war against England in 1812, conducted it to a successful conclusion, was elected twice.

The families are legion, and are found in all parts of the country, who can prove Strother lineage somewhere along the line. The Pendletons, for example, the Evanses, Robertses, Dabneys, Berrys, Johnsons, Hunters, Stevens, Fosters, Claytons, Moores, Barbers, Duffields, Prestons, and the Hunts and McDowells of Kentucky."

Note 4—



RANCIS STROTHER (3):

"Francis Strother, second son of William and Margaret (Thornton) Strother, was born, probably in Richmond, now King George County, Virginia. On Aug. 1, 1727, Margaret Strother gave by deed to her son, Francis of Hanover County, certain slaves, with reversion to her grandson, William Strother. On Jan. 22, 1745, William Coleman conveyed to Francis Strother, of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, 583 1-3 acres in St. Mark's Parish, Orange County, near the county seat of the present Rappahannock County. Here he removed and settled close to his son, John Dabney Strother, until his death in 1752. His will, dated Apr. 17, 1751, is probated Apr. 16, 1752, in Culpepper County. In it he mentions his wife, Susannah; sons John, George, Anthony, Robert and Francis; and daughters Mary, Behethland, Elizabeth and Susannah.

He married SUSANNAH DANBEY, of the Hanover family of that name. It has been erroneously supposed that she was the daughter of Cornelius Dabney and his wife Sarah Jennings, and much has been written and said as to the claim of her descendants to a share of the great 'Jennings Estate' in England. The absurdity of the claim will be apparent when it is understood that her son, John Dabney Strother, was born in 1721, the same year Sarah Jennings was married. The latter fact is proven by the following entry in the first minute book of Hanover County, formed from Kent County in 1720: 'Ordered that it is recorded that on the day of April, 1721, Cornelius Dabney, late of England, intermarried with Sarah Jennings.' The Dabney family was in Virginia as early as 1664, as appears from Land Grants. In the register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, are the following entries: 'Nelthan, daughter of James Dabney, baptized ye 8 January 1698-9. Elizabeth, daughter of George Dabney, baptized ye 11th. of November, 1698. John, son of Cornelius Dabenie, deceased ye 7th of April, 1688. Elizabeth, daughter to Cornelius Dabenie, deceased ye 4th. of April, 1688'".

The above is quoted from "THE BUCKNERS OF VIRGINIA, and allied families of Strother and Ashby",—edited by William Armstrong Crozier, F.R.S., F.C.S.A. Published privately for William Dickinson Buckner, by The Genealogical Association, New York, 1907 .

"There are various other Dabney traditions, not necessary to recount. It seems clear, however, that Dabneys were in the Virginia Colony as early as 1664, as will appear from Land Grants, the spelling of the name being different. But these early generations have never been cleared up, and it were mere speculation in the absence of records to attempt to say who were the parents of Susannah Dabney. On the matter, Dr. Charles W. Dabney, of Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1898, writes,—'we have the same story about Sarah Jennings, and I suppose there is no doubt about that. But, everything back of Cornelius, her husband, is very vague and uncertain, and I have very little faith in it. The bulk of my family believe that Cornelius was the first immigrant himself, because there are no reliable records back of him.'

For printed sources see 'Smedes' MEMORIALS OF A SOUTHERN PLANTER—Baltimore, 1887, pp 7-16; Slaughter's ST. MARK'S PARISH 186; Gilmer's GEORGIANS p 166; Page's PAGE FAMILY p 163; RICHMOND STANDARD II 34, III 24; SKETCHES OF LYNCHBURG, p 245, and Meade's OLD CHURCHES, etc."

—Southern Historical Association Publications.

Mrs. H. R. Dysard, a daughter of Dr. Thos. Strother, of Grayson, Ky., wrote me,—
"Francis was called Francis Strother of St. Mark's Parish. A copy of his will, from the clerk of Culpepper, is a most interesting document. From the tone of it I should take him to have been a faithful Christian".

Note 5—



ARAH STROTHER (5):

Sarah Strother, daughter of William Strother (4), of Stafford County, Virginia, married Richard Taylor, Dec. 11, 1760. Richard Taylor was the son of Zachary and Elizabeth (Lee) Taylor, and grandson of James Taylor, whose ancestry is traced to the Earle of Hare. James Taylor established "Hare Forest" in Orange Court House, Virginia, where President Zachary Taylor was born. James Taylor was the immigrant, from Carlisle, England, and his first wife, Mary Gregory, who came to America and settled in the eastern part of the colony of Virginia in the year 1616; and, the name has been intimately identified and interwoven with the civil, political and military history of Virginia, both as a weak and languishing colony and a great and powerful commonwealth, from that day to the present.

"Richard Taylor held a colonel's commission throughout the Revolution—Second Virginia Regiment—and served with great valor during that long and unequal struggle, much of the time with Washington himself, and retaining in all emergencies and under every difficulty, his confidence and esteem. He was engaged in many of the most fiercely contested and bloody battles of the war, and particularly at Trenton, where he rendered distinguished and valuable aid to the commander-in-chief, in that brilliant achievement.

In 1700, Colonel Richard Taylor emigrated to Kentucky, in company with Colonels Croghan and Bullitt, when that territory was but little more than an Indian hunting ground. It was then the scene of frequent fierce and bloody strifes between the various tribes which inhabited it and murderous excursions against the emigrant population that had settled there. From these desperate and bloody encounters amongst themselves and with the white man, Kentucky derived the name of the 'Dark and Bloody Ground'. In many of these encounters Colonel Taylor bore a conspicuous part, and by his bold and daring conduct, and ceaseless vigilance, rendered his name a terror to the merciless foe. After peace was established, he held many honorable and responsible positions. He was one of the framers of the constitution of Kentucky; represented Jefferson County, and Louisville City, for many years in both branches of the legislature, and was a member of the electoral colleges which voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay. Among the politicians of Kentucky, he is remembered as one of the few men of the Old Court party, who could be elected during the excitement of the 'Old Court and New Court questions'.

Colonel Taylor died on his plantation, near Louisville, Kentucky, leaving three sons (his second and fourth sons—George and William—having died previously), Hancock, Zachary and Joseph, and three daughters—Elizabeth, Sarah and Emily. Hancock, Elizabeth and Emily have died since their father, so that Joseph and Sarah are the only brother and sister of Zachary now living—1847. The descendants of the deceased members of the family, with two exceptions, live in and near Louisville, Ky."—"The Life of Major-General Zachary Taylor, Twelfth President of the United States", by H. Montgomery.

Note 6—



ACHARY TAYLOR (6):

"Major-General Zachary Taylor, Twelfth President of the United States of America, was born at 'Hare Forest' in Orange County, Virginia, Nov. 24, 1784, and was about six years old when his parents, Colonel Richard and Sarah (Strother) Taylor emigrated to Kentucky".

It should be intensely interesting to anyone to read of his boyhood experiences. When only eighteen, through the influence of his powerful family connections, his application was successful and on the 3d. day of May, 1808, he received a commission as first lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment of United States Infantry, from President Jefferson. His young ambition was now satisfied, and a wide field opened before him for the gratification of his long indulged and ardent aspirations for military fame. He had, almost from his earliest youth evinced a strong inclination for martial exercises, and his greatest pleasure consisted in playing the soldier and acting the mock hero at the head of an Army of equally young patriots. In these mimic battles he exhibited, on a small scale, the germ of that genius for command, and military skill and talent, which afterwards were so eminently developed. From the time that he entered the army until the breaking out of the war with England, but little occurred in the life of the young lieutenant to break the monotonous round of every-day duty, to which soldiers are bound when not in actual service. He passed the time in the duties of his position, and in perfecting himself in a knowledge of the profession he had chosen. He brought to the task the same untiring industry and firm determination to understand the science of war, which he had ever shown in whatever pursuit or study he entered upon. It was probably during these comparatively leisure years, that he acquired that acquaintance with military tactics which is so necessary to the successful military commander, and which afterwards served to place him amongst the first generals of the day. At the beginning of 1812, Lieutenant Taylor was promoted to the rank of captain by President Madison, and placed in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash in Indiana, about fifty miles from Vincennes. In September of that year, he repulsed (and this story, told by Captain Taylor in his formal report to his superior, copy of which I have, is as thrilling as any Indian story one ever read) an attack of four hundred Indians on this fort, himself an officer only twenty-two years old, with only fifty men—three-fourths of whom were on the sick list—and arresting at the same time a destructive fire that had broken out in one of his block houses; this was looked upon as indicating the very highest order of military talent and deserving of the very highest commendation, and for his valuable service to his country, and his daring courage on this occasion, the brevet rank of major was conferred upon Captain Taylor, being the first brevet commission conferred during the war and the oldest one in the army. He continued to serve throughout the war of 1812, resigning at its termination early in 1815, when the army was reduced to 10,000 men. Major Taylor was, however, induced to return to the army as lieutenant-colonel in command of Fort Snelling, and up to 1832, when the Black Hawk War broke out, he was stationed at various posts in the West. The Black Hawk Indian War of 1832 found him in command of Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Incidentally, it was to Colonel Taylor that Black Hawk surrendered after the second campaign. The Black Hawk War, only a so-called war, but it has an interest of its own in that it brought together historic personages. General Winfield Scott took command. At Fort Crawford, with Colonel Taylor, was Lieutenant Jefferson Davis. And in Colonel Samuel Thompson's regiment of Illinois volunteers was Captain Abraham Lincoln.

In 1836 Colonel Taylor was ordered to take command of our troops in Florida, where the Seminole War was on. He wound up that war by defeating the Indians at the Battle of Okeechobee. Here he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general. Included in a report from General Taylor's headquarters during this war, on operations his forces or troops, we find this: 'Not more than one-tenth, at the utmost, of Florida is fit for cultivation, and I would not give one good township of land in Illinois or Michigan for every foot of land in East Florida.' This was

in 1838, and now that almost a century has passed, we that know Florida today, smile at that officer's observation, whoever it may have been.

"In 1840 he was put in command of the southern division of the army and moved his home to Baton Rouge, La.

In 1846, upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, Brigadier-General Taylor was ordered to the Rio Grande. On two successive days, he fought and won the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and cleared the lower valley of the Rio Grande. Next he marched to Nueve Leon and fought a series of battles, ending, in the same year, with the capture of Monterey. Notwithstanding the fact that, under the orders from his government, he had sent his best troops to reinforce General Scott, who was invading Mexico by way of Vera Cruz, he pursued Santa Anna and, with a much inferior force defeated that Mexican commander at the battle of Buena Vista, May 23, 1847. This important victory, followed by the Mexican campaign of General Scott, which ended by the capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847, virtually ended the war. Peace was declared between the two countries Feb. 2, 1848. This war confirmed the annexation of Texas and also brought into the United States California and Nevada, most of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah and a part of Colorado.

General Taylor's way of 'treatin' 'em rough' and his readiness to fight the Mexicans under any and all conditions earned him the title of 'Old Rough and Ready'. His brilliant victories made him a popular hero. There was an insistent demand for him for the Presidency. General Taylor, himself, was not enthusiastic. He said 'if the people want me to be President, I shall serve, but I shall do nothing to get the office.'

He returned to his residence at Baton Rouge, La., in November, 1847, and was elected twelfth President of the United States of America on Nov. 7, 1848, succeeding President Polk on March 5, 1849. Millard Fillmore was elected as Vice President.

He was taken ill on July 4, 1850, and passed away on July 9th. His last words were: 'I have faithfully endeavored to do my duty; I am prepared to die. My only regret is in leaving behind me the friends I love.'

'Ready and Faithful' had been the motto blazoned upon the arms of General Taylor's ancestors.

His body now lies on the old Taylor homestead near Louisville, Kentucky, where the state of Kentucky erected a handsome memorial near the burial vault, and the national government has established 'The Zachary Taylor National Cemetery.' "

In this year (1932) we find one member of the Taylor family still in war-harness; there are many more perhaps. The Associated Press told us of our fleet's movement to Shanghai, China, and to quote: "Admiral Taylor, 62-year-old, husky, ruddy-faced great-nephew of Zachary Taylor, America's twelfth president, on arrival will out-rank other foreign officers, and, by agreement, will probably be designated as senior foreign defense officer in charge of the international settlement. At present Admiral Taylor is expected to base at Shanghai aboard the Houston, his flagship. Of the 53 vessels in his fleet, that cruiser alone is a modern fighting craft. It has 53 officers and 512 men, with nine 8-inch guns, four 5-inch anti-aircraft guns, two triple torpedo tubes and four aircraft. For several days the destroyers with him at Manila have been standing by, supplies aboard, steam up and crews ready. Admiral Taylor was told to direct his subordinates to exercise the utmost forbearance in their relations with both the Chinese and Japanese. "

Admiral Taylor's grandfather was a brother of Zachary Taylor, the president, but this writer does not know which one. His g. g. g. grandfather was our common ancestor, and we are of the same generations removed. The kinship, if any at all, is so negligible as not to be considered, but we can wish and hope that the Admiral carries on as successfully over there in the Far East—if eventualities become serious—as did Zachary Taylor in his various military campaigns against the Indians and in Mexico.

Note 7—



MARGARET (SMITH) TAYLOR:

Margaret (Smith) Taylor was born in 1790, in Calvert County, Maryland, daughter of Walter Smith, a planter. She was educated chiefly at home, and developed sterling, practical and domestic qualities which served her well in after years.

She was married to Lieutenant Zachary Taylor in 1810. She was ever his companion and helpmate wherever he was stationed, following him to the frontier, rarely leaving him. She went with him to Tampa, Florida, where she was indefatigable in her attendance on the sick and wounded; and, to Baton Rouge, La., where she inaugurated at the garrison weekly religious services, which eventually resulted in the erection of an Episcopal church.

When he was elected President, she said it was "a plot to deprive her of her husband's society and to shorten his life by unnecessary care."

She had no social aspirations. She refused to take any part in the social life of the White House, and turned the duties of hostess over to her youngest daughter, the wife of Major W. W. S. Bliss. Elizabeth had married Colonel Bliss, who was General Taylor's adjutant during the war with Mexico, and became his private secretary during his Presidency. "Miss Betty" was the youngest hostess the White House ever saw. As for Mrs. Taylor, she put gas in the White House, and kept everything "spick and span". She reserved to herself a few rooms out of the way, where she could knit and smoke her corn-cob pipe in peace, and think up things for the comfort of her husband.

After the President's death, Mrs. Taylor visited relatives in Kentucky, but subsequently removed to Paragonla, La., where she died Aug. 18, 1852, some two years after her distinguished husband.

Elizabeth Taylor (7), above referred to as "Miss Betty", hostess in the White House, and wife of Major Bliss, was married a second time to..... Dandridge, and their home was in Winchester, Virginia. See Note 10.

Note 8—



SARAH KNOX (TAYLOR) DAVIS (7):

Sarah Knox Taylor (7), daughter of Zachary Taylor (6) and Margaret (Smith) Taylor, and grand-daughter of Colonel Richard and Sarah (Strother) Taylor, in 1833, while her father was stationed at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, became very much in love with Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, who was also stationed there, and they were to be married, with her father's consent. When Lieut. Davis proposed for the hand of Sarah, Colonel Taylor said: "while I have nothing but the kindest feeling and warmest admiration for you, Lieut. Davis, I am, in a general way, opposed to having my daughter marry a soldier." No one knew better than he the trials to which a soldier's wife is subjected. His own wife and daughter had complained so bitterly of his almost constant absence from home, and of their own torturing anxieties for his safety. He had once resolved that "his daughter should never marry a soldier with his approval." And, he said "aside from this there was no reason why the proposal of Lieut. Davis should not meet with my warmest approval".

Soon after this incident, Lieut. Davis voted against the Colonel, in a court-martial proceeding they were jointly sitting on, and the Colonel became incensed and forbade Davis from entering his quarters afterwards as a guest, and repudiated him utterly.

In reference to his marriage with Sarah Knox Taylor, Jefferson Davis wrote: "In 1835 I resigned from the army, and Miss Taylor being then in Kentucky with her aunt—the oldest sister of General Taylor—I went thither and we were married in the house of her aunt, in the presence of General Taylor's two sisters, of his eldest brother, his son-in-law and many others of the Taylor family."

Miss Taylor had gone to her father and told him she had waited two years, and, as, during that time, he had not alleged anything against Lieut. Davis' character or honor, she would therefore marry him. She had inherited much of her father's decision of character, and felt the manifest injustice that further delay would inflict upon her lover. Colonel Taylor was transacting some regimental business on the boat that she had engaged passage on, and while he was there his daughter made another attempt to reconcile him to her marriage, but all in vain. She sorrowfully gave up hope of winning Colonel Taylor's consent and went on to St. Louis and then on to Louisville to be married to Lieut. Davis.

The estrangement between Lieut. Davis and Colonel Taylor was not healed during the life of Mrs. Sarah Knox (Taylor) Davis; but, was later on at a chance meeting on a Mississippi river steamboat, and Colonel Davis served with General Taylor in the Mexican War, and was cited by General Taylor for gallantry in service. See Note 9.

After their marriage, Lieut. Davis and his bride proceeded to the state of Mississippi and established themselves on a cotton plantation—"The Briarfield", near that of his brother—J. E. Davis. With eleven slaves, he put in a crop and while he was busily at work, the summer sped on until what is known in the Mississippi Valley as the "chill and fever season" was upon him, and it was thought advisable for the young couple to seek a more healthy place, as they were unacclimated. So, they went to visit his sister, Mrs. Luther Smith, at her "Locust Grove" plantation, near Bayou Sara, La., and very soon after arrival Mr. Davis was taken ill with malarial fever, and the day after, Mrs. Davis became ill also. They were both suffering greatly, but he was considered very dangerously ill, and they were nursed in different rooms. He was too ill to be told of her peril, and delirium saved her from anxiety about him. Soon after the fever set in she succumbed to it, and, hearing her voice singing loud and clear, a favorite song—"Fairy Bells"—he struggled up and reached her bedside to find her dying. The poor young woman drew her last sigh September 15, 1835, only about three months after her marriage, and was buried in her sister's family burying-ground.

Note 9—



JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Jefferson Davis was born June 3, 1808, in Christian County, Kentucky. The son of Samuel Davis, a native of Georgia. Jefferson Davis dictated the following in regard to his ancestors: "Three brothers came to America from Wales in the early part of the 18th century. They settled at Philadelphia. The youngest of the three brothers, Evan Davis, removed to Georgia, then a colony of Great Britain. He was my grandfather; married a widow, whose family name was Emory. By her he had one son, Samuel Emory Davis, who married Jane Cook, of Scotch-Irish descent, my parents."

After graduation from West Point in 1828, we have already told in Note 6 that he was assigned to Colonel Zachary Taylor's command at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wis. When the Black Hawk Indian War was begun, some Illinois militia companies proffered their services. Two lieutenants were sent by General Scott to Dixon, Ill., to muster the new soldiers. One of these lieutenants was a very fascinating young man, of easy manners and affable disposition; the other was equally pleasant, but extremely modest. On the morning when the muster was to take place, a tall, homely, young man, dressed in a suit of blue jeans, presented himself to the lieutenants as the captain of the recruits, and was duly sworn in. The homely young man was Abraham Lincoln. The bashful lieutenant was he who afterwards fired the first gun from Fort Sumpter—Major Anderson. The other lieutenant, who administered the oath, was, in after years, the President of the Confederate States of America—Jefferson Davis. Mr. Lincoln was heard to say often afterwards, that the first time that he had ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, it was administered by Jefferson Davis.

Lieutenant Davis, as an engineer, made a survey of the Chicago and Calumet rivers, the Federal government having decided to establish a harbor on the west shore for the fast-growing schooner traffic of Lake Michigan. Davis recommended Calumet, his chief reason being that Lake Calumet could be made a land-locked harbor for the maintenance of a fleet to be used against Canada; no, you will not find this in the histories. And, the trick by which Chicago finally won over Calumet is still another story.

We have told in Note 8 that Captain Davis resigned from the army in 1835, to become a cotton planter and student, in Warren County, Mississippi, after his marriage to Sarah Knox Taylor; his young wife dying within about three months thereafter of malarial fever. Captain Davis spent the next nine years on his lonely "Briarfield" plantation in practical seclusion, but in an interesting and intensive course of reading, which embraced much classical literature, the rich harvests of which were stored for later uses.

On Feb. 26, 1845, he married Varina Anne Banks Howell. You who have not done so, will be delighted to read "VARINA HOWELL, wife of Jefferson Davis," by Eron Rowland, as I was. Also "JEFFERSON DAVIS, Ex-President of the Confederate States of America. A Memoir," by his wife, Varina Jefferson Davis, 2 Vols. 1890.

In this same year—1845—he was elected to Congress, but resigned to get into the Mexican War, as he was elected Colonel of the "Mississippi Riflemen" regiment. He fought under General Zachary Taylor at Monterey and Buena Vista; in the latter battle he displayed great gallantry and was wounded. The following,—one paragraph of General Taylor's report of the battle of Buena Vista refers to Colonel Jefferson Davis: "The Mississippi riflemen, under Colonel Davis were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported, and with heavy loss held an important part of the field until reinforced. Colonel Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day, entitle him to the particular notice of the government." And this,—*"Napoleon never had a marshal who behaved more superbly than did Colonel Davis today."*

From 1847 to 1851 Jefferson Davis was in the senate of the United States. In writing of the senate of 1847, the historian, Prescott, pronounced him "the most accomplished member of that body."

Then he served as Secretary of War under President Pierce. The year 1857 found him back in the senate, and in 1861 he resigned to become His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865.

He was held as a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, from 1865 to 1867. This writer has been shown the quarters (a gun-room of a casement) he occupied there for a time at least. Here is another volume that you may read with much interest: "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis" by Bvt. Lieut. Colonel John J. Carver, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Vol., and Physician of the Prisoner during his confinement in Fortress Monroe, from May 25, 1865 to Dec. 1865. After this last date there was a change of command at Fortress Monroe and physicians.

Mr. Davis was kept there in prison for almost two years, charged ostensibly with complicity in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln; but, he was never tried, and he so consistently pleaded for a trial. He was not guilty of that and it finally became to be realized by the north, and some of the most prominent men of the north came to the rescue and he was released. Mr. Davis, perhaps while still in heavy chains shackled to his ankles, and bitter with the treatment accorded him, observed this: "Success is virtue and defeat crime—is the philosophy of life, at least the only one the great masses of mankind feel ready to accept."

The children of Jefferson Davis and Varina (Howell) Davis were:

- 1—Samuel Emory, b. June 30, 1853; d. 1855.
- 2—Margaret, b. 1855; married J. A. Hayes.
- 3—Jefferson, b. 1857; died 1878.
- 4—Joseph Emory, died April 4, 1864.
- 5—William Howell, died 1874.
- 6—"Winnie".

Four of the children were living when he was incarcerated at Fortress Monroe, they and his wife being sent to Savannah on a ship, by the authorities, and much of their wearing apparel and other effects, as souvenirs, appropriated by those who should have been their protectors. The mother and children passed through many trying ordeals until Mr. Davis was released, but were supported and protected as best could be done by friends and relatives.

After his release, Mr. Davis and his family traveled for a time for him to regain his health; then he engaged in business, wrote much, living for 22 years. The last years were in close retirement and comparative comfort. He passed away in 1889.

Time, the great healer, goes by, and here it is June, 1931. The photogravure sections of the papers, and the current magazines give us this story: "'Jeff.' Davis Comes to Washington in Bronze", saying "'Hanging Jeff. Davis to a sour-apple tree' (while southern children rode the slim young sapling trees and sang: 'I'll take my stand in Dixie Land, and kill Old Lincoln if I can') was the theme of a marching song sung by the Union forces in the Civil War. But, today, the President of the Confederacy stands in bronze in the nation's Capital at Washington. With the unveiling of this statue, papers North and South see the final healing of the breach sixty-six years after the close of the Civil War. The Davis statue was unveiled by Miss Hayes-Davis, great-granddaughter of the Confederate President, in Statuary Hall, which was once the hall of the House of Representatives, so that the Davis statue stands where its original once served as Congressman in 1845-1846. Thus Davis joins the group of which another great leader of the Confederacy, Robert E. Lee, has been a member for years."

To the Richmond Times-Despatch, in the old Confederate capital, the fact that there has been no protest against the dedication "is deeply significant" for "it means that motives which actuated the men who fought the war between the States no longer are in question." Typical of the comment by Northern papers is that of the Boston Transcript: "The name of Jefferson Davis is justly revered in the South today, and there is no reason why it should not be honored in the North. The placing of the statue in the Capital, so far as from being in any sense an irritation, should serve as a reminder to the whole country that the animosities which were aroused by the Civil War may now be buried in oblivion."

Note 10—



RICHARD TAYLOR (7):

"Richard Taylor, soldier, was born in New Orleans, or according to another account, at his father's estate—"Springfield", near Louisville, Kentucky, January 27, 1826; the only son of Zachary and Margaret (Smith) Taylor.

After three years of study at Edinburgh and one in France, he entered Yale as a Junior, and was graduated in 1845. He was his father's secretary in the Rio Grande, but was not in Mexico. A highly educated and accomplished man, he had the best social advantages when in Europe, and on his sugar plantation, twenty miles above New Orleans, cared more for books than for politics. He was in the state senate 1856-'60, and in the democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore, 1860; there, being no fire-eater, he did what he could for peace. It was in vain, and in the Louisiana secession convention he went with his state. He aided the governor in organizing troops, joined Bragg at Pensacola, and was sent to Virginia in 1861—June.

President Davis, his brother-in-law, made him brigadier, to the disgust of older colonels, so that he asked to have the appointment revoked. He served gallantly in the valley under Jackson, who urged his promotion, and after seven day's battle before Richmond, was commissioned major-general and assigned to the command of Louisiana. Here he organized an army and reclaimed the state west of the Mississippi, but had to retreat on the fall of Vicksburgh, July 4, 1863. In the Red river campaign, he defeated Banks at Sabine Cross-Roads, near Mansfield, La., Apr. 6, 1864, taking 22 guns and 2,500 prisoners, but lost his advantage and was repulsed the next day at Pleasant Hill. In the summer he was made lieutenant-general, with command in Alabama and Mississippi. He sent Forest to relieve Hood, attempted the defense of Mobile, and on May 8, 1865, surrendered the last Confederate forces to General Canby. The clothes he wore, and the horses he and his servant rode, were the sole remains of his wealth. Commenting on his ruin, he quoted Job's remark about coming into the world and going out of it naked, and said he would rather be in that condition at the two extremities of life than in the middle of it.

As the only Confederate chief that could approach the Republican leaders (many of them old friends of his father) he spent some time in Washington in a vain effort to procure the liberty of Jefferson Davis. In later years he was interested in the Carondelet canal and other improvements, and in 1873 represented certain capitalists in Europe. After his wife's death in 1875, he joined his sister, Mrs. Dandridge (formerly Mrs. Bliss), at Winchester, Virginia. His advice was much valued by Samuel J. Tilden and other democratic leaders. He contributed to English and French periodicals; his 'Destruction and Reconstruction', 1879, is one of the brightest books called forth by the war. While superintending its publication he died in New York City, April 17, 1879. He had a high spirit, a gay humor, a keen intellect, and many noble and active qualities."—The National Encyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. IV, p. 331.

Varina (Howell) Davis says in her Memoir: "Richard became a Lieutenant-General in the Confederacy, and was one of the most gallant heroes of an army that was the admiration of one continent, and the wonder of the other. He was much beloved by Mr. Davis (Jefferson) who felt like a brother to him. After the war he was the author of 'Destruction and Reconstruction', a brilliant and witty book, which is as stirring and interesting as it is epigrammatical."

Note 11—



ARAH (TAYLOR) GRAY (6):

Sarah, a sister of Zachary Taylor, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Strother) Taylor, married French Strother Gray (6), who was a son of Colonel George and Mary (Strother) Gray (5); Mary (5) was the daughter of James Strother (4), a brother of the first French Strother that I am able to find in the family records. See Note 41.

Note 12—



JAMES GAINES:

James Gaines was a son of William Henry and Isabella (Pendleton) Gaines.

Note 13—



E. P. GAINES:

It may be interesting to record here that General E. P. Gaines was a first cousin of Zachary Taylor's mother, Sarah (Strother) Taylor (5), children of brother and sister, and was, of course, one generation older than Zachary Taylor. And, when Zachary Taylor came in for censure from some quarters, after his brilliant victories at Monterey and Buena Vista in the Mexican War, for granting to the enemy terms which were thought to be too lenient—not requiring an unconditional capitulation—the General felt deeply the rebuke. This censure was,

in large measure, from administrative circles, and, while an appeal to the American people as a whole would have vindicated the General in the motives which influenced his conduct in agreeing to the terms of the capitulation by Santa Anna, it would have been a wide departure from the rules and regulations of the army; so, he did not resort to this remedy for the injustice done him. He was content to explain his motives for the comparatively liberal terms he had conceded the enemy, to his old, military friend, and kinsman, General E. P. Gains. This he did in the freedom of a private and confidential correspondence, yet avoiding all discourtesy to the Administration. It found its way, however, to the public press, and was made the justification for reviving an obsolete army regulation, designed to prohibit army officers and soldiers in the United States service from writing letters for publication, detailing the movements of the army, in time of war. This was understood to be designed as a still further censure upon General Taylor; and, this impression was confirmed by the consideration, that a slip containing the letter to General Gains was forwarded to General Taylor by the President (James K. Polk), together with the order reviving the army regulation in question. This implied, if not direct, censure for an act so objectionable in itself as writing a private letter of the character of the one to General Gains, drew from General Taylor the following characteristic reply to Honorable Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, which was transmitted to the United States House of Representatives, in accordance with a resolution of that body, calling upon the President for the correspondence.

The letter is written in that bold, manly, and independent tone, and vigor of style, for which all of his correspondence is so remarkable. It displays a consciousness of rectitude, and honesty and purity of purpose, which aside from its unanswerable defense of his conduct, must carry conviction to every candid mind. It is dated "Head Quarters, Army of Occupation, Agua Neuva, March 3, 1847", but it was not published until the February ensuing, and is as follows: "I have the honor to receive your communication of January 27, enclosing a newspaper slip, and expressing the regret of the Department that the letter copied in that slip, and which was addressed by myself to Major General Gaines, should have been published. Although your letter does not convey the direct censure of the Department and the President; yet, when it was taken in connection with the revival of the paragraph in the regulations of 1825, touching the publication of private letters concerning operations in the field, I am not permitted to doubt that I have become a subject of Executive disapprobation. To any expression of it coming with the authority of the President, I am bound by my duty and my respect for his high office, patiently to submit; but lest my silence should be construed into a tacit admission of the grounds and conclusions set forth in your communication, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself, to submit a few remarks in reply.

I shall be pardoned for speaking plainly. In the first place, the published letter bears upon its face the most conclusive evidence that it was intended only for private perusal, and not at all for publication. It was published without my knowledge and contrary to my wishes. Surely, I need not say that I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers. The letter was a familiar one, written to an old military friend, with whom I have been for many years interchanging opinions of professional subjects. That he should think proper, under any circumstances, to publish it, could not have been foreseen by me. In the absence of proof that the publication was made without my knowledge, I may be permitted to say, the quotation in your letter of the 650th paragraph of the superseded regulations of 1825, in which the terms 'mischievous and disgraceful' are employed to characterize certain letters or reports, conveys, though not openly, a measure of rebuke, which to say the least, is rather harsh, and which many think not warranted by the premises.

Again, I have carefully examined the letter in question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious to the objections in your communication. I see nothing in it which, under the circumstances, I would not write again. To suppose that it will give the enemy valuable information concerning our posts or respective line of operations, is to know very little of the Mexican sources of information, or of their extraordinary sagacity and facilities of keeping constantly apprized of

our movements. As to my particular views in regard to the general policy to be pursued towards Mexico, I perceive from the public journals that they are shared by many distinguished statesmen; also, in part, by conspicuous officers of the navy, the publication of whose opinions is not, perhaps, obstructed by any regulations of the department. It is difficult, then, to see how the diffusion of mine can render any peculiar aid to the enemy, or especially disincline him to enter into negotiations for peace.

In conclusion I would say, it has given me great pain to be brought into the position in which I now find myself in regard to the department of war, and the government. It has not been of my own seeking. To the extent of my abilities and the means placed at my disposal, I have sought faithfully to serve the country, by carrying out the rules and instructions of the Executive; but it cannot be concealed that since the capitulation of Monterey, the confidence of the department, and, I too much fear, of the President, has been gradually withdrawing, and my consideration and usefulness correspondingly diminished. The apparent determination of the department to place me in an attitude antagonistic to the government has an apt illustration in the well-known fable of Aesop. I ask no favor, and I shrink from no responsibility, while entrusted with the command in this quarter. I shall continue to devote all my energies to the public good, looking for my reward to the conscientiousness of pure motives, and to the final verdict of impartial history."

May I observe that less than two years from the day this letter was written, General Zachary Taylor was elected President of these United States, succeeding President Polk, who sat on the General's left as he made his inaugural address.

Note 14—



ANTHONY STROTHER (4):

Anthony Strother married FRANCES EASTHAM, and I have very little information in regard to either. Records show that they removed from Culpepper, Virginia, to Hardy County, West Virginia.

Mary L. (Strother) Davis (7), daughter of Judge Joseph Strother (6), wrote me, sending a letter written by P. W. Strother (?) to the Judge, saying in part this: "The address of Byrd Eastham I suspect is Culpepper, Va. At least his father, Philip Eastham, lives at or near that place. His branch of the Easthams are near relatives of mine on the maternal side. They are all good people and have ever been so. If you will write to Colyer Mereweather of the Southern History Association, Washington, D. C., for Vol. II of its publications, you will find etc."

Note 15—



ROBERT STROTHER (5):

I have a letter from this Robert's great granddaughter, Mrs. (Judge) H. R. Dysard, 224 Lexington Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky, dated 25 February, 1913, saying in part:

"My great-grandfather, Robert, was a brother to Philip the Preacher. He (Robert) was of Culpepper, served in the Revolution, married Martha Radcliffe, lived on the Kanawha River in West Virginia, until not long before his death, but he died in Lawrence County, Ohio, about 1836. He, very probably, at the time of his death, was at the home of one of his children. They were, Stephen Strother, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Sergeant and John R. Strother. Do you know Stephen Strother of Sandy City, near Catlettsburg, Kentucky? What relation is he to yourself?.....etc."

This writer's mother told me that Robert was the only brother of her grandfather, Philip Strother (5), that she knew of, and that he was reputed to have been a wealthy slave-holder before the Civil War.

Note 16—



STEPHEN STROTHER (6):

I am beholden to Julia Clark (9), of 1223 Main Street, Paris, Kentucky, for this record of a first cousin to my grandmother, Deborah L. (Strother) Brown (6), and his descendents. Her letters say in part: "My great-grandfather, Stephen Strother, married Catherine Lore. My grandfather—J. P. Strother—married Julia Ann Cyrus. My mother's name was Kate Strother; born Aug. 16, 1861; married June 11, 1886 to John F. Clark, who was born July 11, 1844 and died April 19, 1894. My mother remembers Mrs. Deborah Brown's having visited her parents—J. P. and Julia Strother, formerly of Boyd County, Kentucky, calling them cousin, Mrs. Brown being an own cousin to my mother's grandfather—Stephen Strother. My mother has four children,—William Strother, myself, Richard, and Robert (deceased). Richard Clark, my brother, is now a Major in the U. S. Army, having been in the service about seven years." (this was March 1921).

Note 17—



PHILIP STROTHER (5):

(Rev.) Philip Strother was born in Culpepper County, Virginia in 1780.

My mother remembered her grandfather, although he was 76 years old when she was born and was therefore several years older when she would know about him. She wished me to record his love for a song entitled "Our Bondage, It Will End." She has told us of some of his "marvelous" escapes from danger on his journeys, horse-back, through the mountains, as an itinerant preacher, in those early days in Kentucky and West Virginia. One story was that his horse walked a foot-log over a swollen stream, at night, and carried him across to safety. Her information was that he was a soldier in the War of 1812, and upon his return he was connected with King's Salt Works on the Kanawha river; that he was a well educated man and finally joined the Methodist conference, preaching over a wide territory.

Some years ago I read the life story of a celebrated itinerant preacher and evangelist—Peter Cartwright, whose work was probably contemporary with that of our ancestor, and mention was made of the Rev. Philip Strother in connection with some outstanding meeting that had been held. We who have read "God in the Straw Pen" and Bishop Asbury's descendent's "Graduate from Methodism", or whatever the title is, pause for a moment when these old-time "rip-snortin'" preachers are called to mind, especially as we have one blazoned on our own family escutcheon. My grandmother thought her father a most wonderful man, however, and my mother was agreed, as were her older brother and sisters that I knew. They were truly good folks, and as we are taught that "by their fruits shall we know them", let us leave the Rev. Philip Strother with that parting tribute.

I have his picture, made in Cincinnati, Ohio, perhaps during middle age; then another when he was quite aged. In 1930 I talked with an old gentleman in St. Petersburg, Florida, who is from Kentucky, and it came out that he was named for my great-grandfather. His name is Philip Strother Fannin, and he was 87. For some unexplainable reason I have never been able to secure the year of the Rev. Philip's death.

Note 18—



SARAH (CLEMENS) STROTHER:

The subject of this sketch was the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Partee) Clemens. We find that the Partee family were French, so that accounts for the tradition in the family that "we are of English and French descent",—saying now what my mother and her sisters had been given to understand.

Sarah (Clemens) Strother's sister, Deborah (for whom my grandmother was no doubt named), married John Praither, and they were the parents of Thomas Praither, who married

Agnes Ann..... I knew them well, as my grandmother and her daughter, Emma Frances, made their home with that family, near Wheelersburg, Scioto County, Ohio, for many years. Grandmother and Thomas were first cousins. The Praither children were: John, Joseph, Anne, Deborah and Betty—all fine young men and women, who almost worshipped our Aunt Emma.

I have fished in the Ohio river with "Joe" and his father, helped them in the hay-fields, and had good times at the old homestead, a large brick residence directly across the Ohio river from Limeville, Kentucky. This was forty to fifty years ago, say 1882 to 1887.

I am copying a newspaper clipping that came into my hands: "Joseph Praither died suddenly at his home in Wheelersburg, Ohio, last Sunday night. He was stricken with heart trouble and died before physicians could arrive. Joseph L. Praither was born Oct. 22, 1861, at Greenup, Ky., and died Dec. 1, 1918. He was a highly respected citizen of Wheelersburg, and had served six years as postmaster; was a faithful and active member of the M. E. Church. He is survived by his wife—Jessie (Hodge) Praither, and the following children: Mattie, Joseph, Jr., Louise and Sergeant Thomas L. of France."

Note 19—



JOSEPH H. STROTHER (6):

In connection with the CHART of the Strother family in this record, showing the children of Philip (5), Joseph (6) is shown as the first child. I have another record showing the children in the following order: Frances, Hannah, Deborah L., Joseph, Anthony and America; and, I confess that I do not know which is right.

Joseph H. Strother was County Judge of Carter County, Kentucky, for a good many years, and evidently evinced great interest in his ancestors, as I have letters, sent to me by his children, showing that fact. See Note 14.

I never met him personally, but I did know one of his associates in business—"Old Billy" (William) Geiger, of Ashland, Ky. I knew one of his daughters—a lovely young woman. See Note 21.

Note 20—



SARAH ANN (OSENTON) STROTHER:

Was the wife of Judge Joseph H. Strother; a daughter of Samuel and Emly Osenton. Samuel Osenton was an Englishman and came to this country about 1840. He was a large slave-owner. Lived at Oldtown, Greenup County, Kentucky, and later at Olive Hill, Carter County, Ky. He is buried at Oldtown, Ky.

Note 21—



JOSEPHINE STROTHER (7):

Daughter of Judge Joseph H. Strother, and I always understood that she was named for my mother. When I was a lad she visited at our home and we were very much pleased with our relative.

Note 22—



FRANCES E. (STROTHER) RATCLIFFE (6):

Was well known by myself, and I have her picture, taken with that of our grandmother, Deborah L. (Strother) Brown. Frances' husband, James Ratcliffe, had two sisters—Kate, who married Bradley Ellswick, and "Betsy", who married Elias Bazell, two old-settlers in Lawrence County, Ohio. Their children and grandchildren were our neighbors and schoolmates, and "Aunt Frank", as we knew her, was welcome in many a home in our country. See RATCLIFFE FAMILY CHART and Notes.

Note 23—



MARION BUFORD, and SARAH HENERETTA (BROWN) RATCLIFFE (7):

This husband and wife were own cousins, sisters' children. They were married June 2, 1859, at Olive Hill, Ky. "Aunt Sack, or Sackie", as we all called her, was one of the best women in the world, and I rejoice in being able to pay her any tribute that I may. She was always good and kind to everyone. She was with this writer's family in 1899, when our Mary Margaret was born, and I treasure a letter she wrote me from her home, in Chesapeake, Ohio, September 11, 1922, just about one year before she passed on. She died November 12, 1923. My sister, Lyda Euans (Keys) Wilson, and Buford Fortunatti Pizella, took care of "Aunt Sack" during her last illness (it was only a few days). My sister wrote me that "Aunt Sack's" last conscious words to her were,—"Tell Hubbell not to worry about me; I expect I worry more about him that he does about me"; she had been much concerned about the serious illness I was having about that time. She is buried in a beautiful spot on a hill in Ohio, over-looking the Ohio river and the city of Huntington, West Virginia.

My recollection now is that "Uncle Marion" survived her only a few days or weeks at most. He was born June 6, 1836, at Pikeville, Ky.

There were no children born to this union.

Note 24—



MERIBAH ELIZABETH (RATCLIFFE) BOOTHE (7):

I have known this family since I was a boy; there is a number of children and they live around Huntington, W. Va., and Chesapeake, Ohio; but, I have no record of names, marriages etc.

Note 25—



LILIP RATCLIFFE (7):

This family lived at Chesapeake, Lawrence County, Ohio, during my boyhood years, and our families visited each other often. There was one daughter whose name I cannot recall.

Note 26—



JOSAPHENE (RATCLIFFE) PIZELLA (8):

Josaphene was named for my mother; she was a delightful and attractive young lady. She married Steven Eduardo Pizella in 1891, who came to Huntington, W. Va. from New York City in 1889 and established a "tonsorial parlor". It has the record now of being the oldest in that splendid and progressive city—42 years in all, 34 years in its present location, which is in the Michael Building, which Mr. Pizella owns, besides other real estate in various parts of the city. Steven was born in Italy, near Naples, April 18, 1856. In 1885 he immigrated to New York City and worked there six years. "Although a thorough-going American, he still has in his talk a distinct trace of the Neapolitan influence, but his great eyes and eloquent hands help him to present his ideas. The Huntington that he first knew was knee-deep in mud, and there were stepping-stones for pedestrians at Third Avenue and Ninth Street." Twice, since he has lived in Huntington, Mr. Pizella has visited his native land, and he planned another trip last year (1930), but says now that the depression has changed the plan. His has been an unusual liberal and helpful life to those in need of assistance in their old age, especially to our Aunt Sarah ("Sack, or Sackie") do I recall. It was "bread cast upon the waters, returning" with her, for did she not almost "mother and bring-up" Josaphene, Steven's wife, and love and take care of Buford Fortunatti, Stevens daughter, as if she were her very own child?

Note 27—



UFORD FORTUNATTI (PIZELLA) MOSELEY (9):

This petite and winning youngster, as I remember her, is the second child of Steven Eduardo and Josaphene (Ratcliffe) Pizella (8). I haven't her birth date, but it was probably in 1893.

I am quoting a part of three columns that appeared in the Huntington, W. Va. Advertiser at the time of her first marriage: "Mr. and Mrs. Steven E. Pizzella, 612 Seventh Avenue, announced Saturday the marriage of their daughter, Buford Fortunatti, to William Hamilton Moseley, Jr., of Norfolk, Conn. The wedding, which took place in New York City, November 8", (1919 or 1920 probably), "was a complete surprise to the bride's many friends here, for Miss Pizella had kept her engagement to the young Easterner, a profound secret, only the members of her family knowing of the plans for the wedding. The bride is a talented pianiste and singer. She was on the stage for three seasons, playing leads in musical comedy. She also appeared in vaudeville in an act that elicited great praise from critics. Miss Pizella forsook the stage to organize the 'Syncopated Sextette' for cabaret work. It was while she was playing in Columbus, Ohio, three years ago, that she first met Mr. Moseley, who owned the Southern Hotel in the Ohio capital. Miss Pizella's players were head-liners at the Columbus Winter Gardens. Plans for an immediate wedding were broken at that time because Miss Pizella intended to return to the stage. The bridegroom is rated as a millionaire. His father, William H. Moseley, Sr., is a retired hotel man, with interests in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the New England states."

In 1931, Buford is in New York City, the wife of William ("Bill") Elliott. I have no record of the intervening years.

Note 28—



IGELOW MOSELEY (10):

The son of William H. Moseley, Jr., and Buford Fortunatti (Pizella) Moseley (9), at the age of 10 (1931) was making his home with his grandparents, Steven E. Pizella and wife, 612 Seventh Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

Note 29—



EBORAH L. (STROTHER) BROWN (6):

Daughter of Rev. Philip Strother (5) and Sarah (Clemens) Strother, born in 1816. My first recollection of our grandmother,—is that she lived with her daughter, Emma Frances, and that they made their home with Thomas Praither, near Wheelersburg, Scioto County, Ohio. See Note 18. Mr. and Mrs. Praither named one of their daughters, Deborah. After Emma Frances Brown married Dr. R. C. Biggs, grandmother made her home with that daughter. In 1897 there appeared in the Ashland (Ky) Daily News the following: "AN AGED LADY—Mrs. D. L. Brown, who makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) R. C. Biggs, of the East End, has just celebrated her 81st. birthday. She is a wonderfully active person for her age. No doubt her good health can be attributed to out-door exercise, of which she has always been an advocate."

She was a strict church-woman, a member of the Southern Methodist Church, and to my youthful mind a paradox, for I have heard her say many times that she still thought it was a serious error to free the "niggers", as she called them. My teaching and environment made it impossible for me to look upon such a statement with tolerance, even from my grandmother, but, now that I know how she was brought-up, surrounded by relatives and friends who were slave-owners, and that the Civil War had taken away from them these properties and support, it makes it much easier to sympathize with her view point. Then too, she was a third cousin to Jefferson Davis's first wife (a second cousin to Zachary Taylor).

The following hymn was her particular preference:

"Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings;
 Thy better portion trace;
 Rise from transitory things,
 Toward Heaven, thy native place.
 Sun, and moon, and stars decay;
 Time shall soon this earth remove;
 Rise, my soul, and haste away
 To seats prepared above.
 "Rivers to the ocean run,
 Nor stay in all their course;
 Fire, ascending, seeks the sun,
 Both speed them to their source.
 So a soul that's born of God,
 Pants to view his glorious face,
 Upward tends to his abode,
 To rest in His embrace."

On October 23, 1903, I received the following wire: "H. H. Keys, 45 Atlas National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mother dead. Will be buried Monday afternoon at Wheelersburg, Ohio. (signed) Emma F. Biggs."

I attended the burial, the interment being in the beautiful cemetery on the hill back of Wheelersburg, Scioto County, Ohio, and overlooking the Ohio river and valley. The funeral service was conducted at the M. E. Church, of Greenup, Ky.

Note 30—



LEMING HARRISON BROWN:

Was born in 1812. My mother thought she remembered her father, but she was only three years old when he joined the gold-rush to California; this was in 1850, when he went, and he never returned east. Mother has told us of his having sent as much as \$500. in gold dust, at a time, home to his family. It seems that he was fairly prosperous for a time, but lost everything finally in an attempt to change the course of a river in placer mining, and never got on his feet financially again. This was in the Weaver Basin, at or near Weaverville, Trinity County, California. He died Oct. 4, 1892. I have a letter dated March 19, 1898, from the secretary of the Masonic Lodge in Weaverville, Cal., saying in part: "I knew the 'Squire' (he was Justice of the Peace for many years before and up to the time of his death) since 1851; in years gone by he drank quite freely, but several years before his death his life was exemplary in every respect, and no one need to feel humiliation by being a relative of Squire Brown." I also have a letter written to Mrs. Emma F. Biggs, on March 31, 1893, by a resident of Weaverville, saying in part: "Your father has been a professed christian for a number of years, and was buried by the 'old Settlers Association', of which he was an honorary member. You can have the satisfaction of knowing that he had respectable burial and one of the largest funerals of years. And, had all the attention and assistance required, during his last illness. Philip's" (his eldest son, who accompanied him to California, and of whom we know little) "wife being especially kind and good to him. He was universally respected and esteemed by all classes of our people."

His (Fleming Harrison Brown's) brothers were: Samuel, William, James and Pleasant; his sisters: Rachel and Millie. Samuel lived in Grant County, Ky., about sixteen miles from Covington, Ky., and accumulated a large landed estate; before he died, he settled all his children around him on the estate. Millie married.....Savine; they had a daughter—Mary Jane—who married, first..... Steward; second,..... Ferguson, whose daughter, De-

borah, married Keene Pritchard (an attorney of considerable prominence in Northeastern, Kentucky, during his time). Mary Jane's sister, Millie, married first, Cook; second, Wellman; third, Rev. Walter Shearer.

It was told to me several times by our Aunt Emma Frances (Brown) Biggs, that her father's family was related to that of Ex-Gov. John Y. Brown of Kentucky. Much of the Brown family history can be had from "Kentucky Biographies", and one is especially interesting to us in its connection with the Rice family. This can be run down sometime by some reader of this, perhaps.

I find the following in "*The Handbook of American Genealogy*"—1932, Vol. 1, page 127, B115—"Franklin Marion Brand, b. nr. Morgantown, W. Va., Mar. 13, 1880; A. B., U. W. Va., '06, LL.B., 1907; m. Nov. 12, 1910, Myrtle O. Core of Monongalia c., W. Va. Mem. W. Va. Legislature, 1919; divorce commr. of Monongalia c.; lawyer. Genealogist for the Brand and Wade families. Compiler: History of the Brand family, descs. of John and James Brand, 1922 (426pp.; illus.; c. a.; \$10.00); History of the Wade family of Monongalia co., Va. (now W. Va.), 1927 (487 pp.; c. a.; \$5.00). Wants data on *Fleming*, Smyth, Carhart, Weaver, Cunningham, Core, Johnson, Minor, Moore families. Offers data on Scott, Parrish, Lough, Evans, *Brown*, Ice, Bussey families. Address: Morgantown, W. Va."

The name Fleming, which was given my grandfather as his first surname, makes me reasonably sure that the Brown family, named among the allied families in the above sketch, and the Fleming family, also named, were closely allied; and, that Fleming Harrison Brown, my mother's father, was called Fleming in honor of some dear—living—or distinguished, perhaps deceased, ancestor.

In the Chart you will find that Hannah (6)—a sister of my grandmother—married a Mr. Davis (see Note 35). Their second son was named Fleming—in honor of my grandfather no doubt.

Note 31—



MARY LOSANEE (BROWN) VALENTINE (7):

Married Andrew Valentine. I never met this Aunt and Uncle, but think I have met one or more of their children. Know very little in regard to the family as a whole and possess no record of same. Perhaps some reader may be able to fill that gap in. My recollection is that they lived in Carter County, Kentucky.

Note 32—



MELVILLE FLETCHER BROWN (7):

I knew this Uncle very well, as he visited my boyhood home often, and my own home a few times at least. He was a "local Methodist preacher". My mother has often said that Melville was a hard worker in his younger years and contributed generously to the maintenance of the family, after his father became unable to send them money. I remember him as a little man who walked very fast. In the last years he became most deaf, and as a result was run down by a train in Ashland, Kentucky, at a street crossing, where he evidently did not see or hear the approaching locomotive.

Note 33—



EMMA FRANCES (BROWN) BIGGS (7):

(See Note 18, to avoid that repetition). My mother's sister, and I always thought her to be a beautiful young woman; she was beautiful in character and influence too. Everyone seemed to love our Aunt Emma. One of my sisters was named Frances, for her. I have Aunt Emma's picture, taken probably in middle age, and that bears me witness that she was very good looking, even then. She always looked after her mother and provided every comfort and care, until grandmother's death, at the ripe old age of 87. See Note 29.

She was married July 11, 1889, to Dr. R. C. Biggs, and they lived for many years in Ashland, Kentucky. Then they moved to Greenup, Ky., where she passed away years later after an accident at Columbus, Ohio, in which her hip was broken. She was buried alongside her mother at Wheelersburg, Ohio.

The following is from "KENTUCKY BIOGRAPHIES", pages 144-145, by Gresham, 1896:

"Dr. Romulus Culver Biggs, was born in Greenup County, Kentucky. Aug. 27, 1843. His father, William Biggs, was born in Montgomery County, Oct. 19, 1800, and although ninety-five years of age, is now hale and hearty, and in the possession of all his faculties. He removed to Greenup County when 13 years of age, and at fourteen he was mail carrier from Greenupsburg to Little Sandy Salt Works. When sixteen he was deputy sheriff of Greenup County. At that time the county embraced a very large area so that it was necessary for him to travel thousands of miles, mostly through an unsettled country, in the discharge of his duties, and this was accomplished on horseback. When eighteen he left home and went to boating on the Kanawha and Ohio rivers, and for two years steered a keel boat on the river between Charleston and Louisville. He also worked in the salt works on the Kanawha and for a time traded in iron. He made his last trip to New Orleans where he traded in flat-boats in 1827 and quit the river. He returned to Greenup County and engaged in general merchandising, stock trading and farming. In everything he engaged in he was successful and he has accumulated a very large fortune. He owns the homestead in Greenup County, consisting of a tract of one thousand acres of land; the Waring farm of 900 acres in Greenup County; a blue grass farm of 575 acres in Greenbriar County, W. Va.; 2000 acres of farm and timber land in Arkansas; the Biggs House in Portsmouth, Ohio, and a large stock-holder in the Lexington & Big Sandy Railway Company. When the Biggs House was opened in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1872, the citizens of that city gave Mr. Biggs a handsome ovation and presented him with a gold headed cane as an evidence of their appreciation of his enterprise.

At the advanced age of 95 years he attends personally to the transaction of all of his business; is well preserved mentally and physically and wears his years as lightly as most men of sixty. He spends most of his time with his son, G. N. Biggs, and his daughter, Mrs. Beardsely, of Huntington, W. Va., but continues to claim his residence in Greenup County, which is his voting place and he never fails to go there to vote the Democratic ticket in all important elections. He was married to Lucy Davis, daughter of George N. Davis, Oct. 12, 1827, and is the father of twelve children.

Dr. Romulus Culver Biggs was educated in Greenup County schools, in Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and at Danville, Ky.; attended the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating in 1868. He began the practice of medicine at Coalton, Ky.; was for some time in Greenup and Anderson Counties, and located in Ashland, Ky., in August, 1889, and is now one of the leading physicians in that place. He is a member of the Northeastern Kentucky Medical Association; is a democratic voter, a highly respected citizen and a member of the Methodist Church.

He was united in marriage July 11, 1889, to Emma Frances Brown."

Note 34—



AMES BROWN (7):

Was drowned at Argellite, Ky., about 1865.

Note 35—



ANNAH (STROTHER) DAVIS (6):

At time of Hannah's death the family lived on Cabin Creek, W. Va. This is the only record we have of this family. Mrs. Sophie Strother Meakin, 302 Lemon Street, Fitzgerald, Ga., wrote Mrs. Dr. Biggs (7) in 1910, asking for information of her Aunt Hannah Davis. Hannah may have been second child of Rev. Philip Strother.

Note 36—



ANTHONY STROTHER (3):

Was born Aug. 1, 1710; died Dec. 10, 1765. He was a prominent merchant of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Married to Behethland Starke, Aug. 25, 1733; she was born Dec. 27, 1716 and died Dec....., 1753. Married the second time to Mary James in 1754; she was born Dec. 28, 1736. His son, Anthony Strother (4) was born May 10, 1736. He married Frances Kenyon, daughter of Abram Kenyon. Anthony (4) was High Sheriff of King George County, Virginia, in 1762-'63, and was also a Justice. He lived in the old home of his father.

Note 37—



BENJAMIN STROTHER (4):

Was born June 25, 1750; died in 1807. He entered the Virginia navy in 1776 and served three years on the ship "Tempest" under Capt. Saunders. He afterwards went into the land service and there remained until the close of the Revolution. He settled in Berkeley, now Jefferson County, and built "Park Forest" near Charleston. He married Kittie Price and left five children.

Note 38—



JOHN STROTHER (5):

Born Nov. 18, 1782; died Jan. 16, 1862. He held a commission in the United States army dated March 13, 1813, and served in the War of 1812. At the close of the war he became Clerk of the Court for Berkeley County, which office he retained for years.

Note 39—



DAVID HUNTER STROTHER (6):

"Soldier, author and artist, known by the pen name of 'Porte Crayon', was born at Martinsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia), Sep. 26, 1816; son of Colonel John and Elizabeth Pendleton (Hunter) Strother. He received a good academic education; later became a student of art under Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the famous inventor of telegraphy, and then spent two years as an art student in Rome. He made his appearance as an author and artist in 1850, in one of the earliest numbers of 'Harpers Magazine', under the nom de plume of 'Porte Crayon'. The charming style and delightful illustrations of the 'Backwater Chronicles' and 'Virginia Illustrated' extended his reputation to every part of the world reached by 'Harper's Magazine' and gave him a strong place in the affections of the public. His illustrations, reproduced by the crude wood engravings of those days, give little idea of his talent; but certain of them which have been reproduced by modern processes, show him to have possessed great ability as an illustrator. Both his father and himself held strong opinions on the subject of slavery; and in view of the probable conflict between the sections, he raised and equipped a company of cavalry. On the outbreak of the war, however, his company joined the southern forces, and Strother was obliged to enter the Union lines alone. Appointed assistant adjutant-general on McClellan's staff, he subsequently saw service on the staff of General Pope during the campaign in Virginia, and later with Banks in New Orleans and in the Red river expedition. He was recalled from New Orleans to be made Colonel of the Third West Virginia cavalry. Later on he was made chief of staff to

his cousin—General David Hunter” (General David Hunter was a very interesting personage—see the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Vol. IV, p. 264), “who commanded the army in the valley; and Strother retired at the close of the war with the rank of brigadier-general. On the return of peace, General Strother retired to his cottage at Berkeley Springs, and again engaged in literary pursuits. During the war he had carried with him note books, and the night after every battle had seen him busy fixing on paper the strong impressions of the day’s events. His ‘Personal Recollections of the War’, which ran for three years in ‘Harper’s Magazine’, is ranked among the ablest contributions to the personal history of battlefields. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him consul-general to Mexico, which post he held until 1885. He numbered among his friends many of the most distinguished men in artistic, literary, army and political life. Honest in his convictions, he conceded a like honesty to his opponents and never spoke ill of them. His action in siding with the Federal government created a sharp antagonism between him and many of his relatives and friends in Virginia and the South, but before his death this had entirely disappeared.

He was twice married; first, to Ann Doyne Wolfe, May 15, 1849, by whom he had one daughter, Emily Strother (7), who became the wife of John Brisben Walker of New York City. His second wife was Mary Elliott Hunter, of Charleston, W. Va., (married May 6, 1861), by whom he had two sons. His daughter, and his son John Strother, survive him. General Strother died at his home in Jefferson County, W. Va., March 8, 1898.”—The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Vol. IX, p. 365.

Note 40—



J. BRISBEN WALKER:

“Editor; born on Monongahela river, Pa., Sep. 10, 1847; educated Georgetown College, U. S. Military Academy; resigned cadetship to enter Chinese military service in which remained 1868-'70; married Emily Strother (7); manufacturer in West Virginia 1870-'73. Republican candidate for 43d. Congress 1872; managing editor Washington Chronicle 1871-'79; alfalfa farmer in Colorado, 1878-'89; organized the Mobile Company of America 1899 and built factory at Philipse Manor, N. Y.; now retired. Home Mount Morrison, Col.”—Who’s Who in America. 1916-'17. Vol. IX.

“Among the leading magazine editors of today is John Brisben Walker, the editor and publisher of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, who is also the founder of the Cosmopolitan University. He was born in western Pennsylvania, Sep. 10, 1847, and is the son of John and Anna (Krepps) Walker, and his early education was received at Gouzaga Classical School, Washington, D. C. In 1863 he entered Georgetown University, remaining there until he received appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1865. In 1868, however, he entered the Chinese military service, in which he remained for two years. Returning to America, he was married in 1870, to Emily Strother (7), daughter of General David Hunter Strother. For the next three years he was engaged in manufacturing in western Pennsylvania. In 1872 he was a candidate for congress on the republican ticket, but was defeated. During the panic of 1873 his entire fortune was swept away. But, in spite of political and financial failure, Mr. Walker rapidly forged to the front again. He next entered in journalism, and for three years was managing editor of the Washington (D. C.) Chronicle. Then he moved to Colorado, and for about nine years was a successful alfalfa farmer in that State. In 1889, he located in New York, and bought the Cosmopolitan Magazine, of which he is still the editor. The entire plant was moved to Irvington-on-Hudson in 1895. While Mr. Walker has achieved notable success in the magazine business, the most notable work of his life was the founding of the Cosomopolitan University in 1896.”—Encyclopedia Biographies, Book 3, 1903-'04.

Note 41—



FRENCH STROTHER (4):

If we are seeking Strothers with records, there is French Strother (4), grandson of Jeremiah of the second generation in America. This is the first French Strother that I find in the records. You will notice that his mother's maiden name was FRENCH. There have been many of that name since, including one of the present "incumbents"—E(dgar) French Strother.

"E(dgar) French Strother, writer; Administrative assistant to the President; born Marshall, Mo., Oct. 5, 1883; son of John Pryor and Mildred Elizabeth (Lewis) Strother; educated in high school, Fresno, Cal.; married Grace Dudley Farley of Lexington, Kentucky, May 18, 1906; children—Elizabeth Farley (deceased).

E(dgar) French Strother began as reporter, Fresno Republican, 1902; staff World's Work, N. Y. City 1904-'07; associate editor California Weekly, San Francisco, 1909-'10; in office state sup't public instruction, Sacramento, 1911; again staff World's Work, 1912; managing editor, 1913-'23; associate editor 1923-'26; devoted time to writing independently, 1927-'29; assistant to President Hoover, since. Director Garden City (N. Y) Bank. Member Board of Zoning Appeals, Garden City. Trustee of fund for Walter Hines Page School of International Relations (Johns Hopkins University). Democrat. Clubs: Players, Dutch Treat, (N. Y.), Cosmos, (Washington). Author: 'Fighting Germany's Spies', 1918; (with Henry Morgenthau) 'All in a Life Time', 1922; (with same) 'I Was Sent to Athens', 1929. Home: 24 Westbury Road, Garden City, L. I., N. Y. Address: The White House, Washington, D. C."—Who's Who in America, 1930-'31. Vol. 16.

This writer wrote French Strother as follows:

"211-212 Snell Arcade Building
St. Petersburg, Florida
March 28, 1932

Mr. French Strother
Administrative Assistant to the President
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Strother:

May I ask you to place this Thompson & McKinnon (Brokers) communication to me with some representative of the administration, or of congress, that is endeavoring to regulate 'short-selling' on the exchange? I realize fully that hundreds, and perhaps thousands, will be sent you.

I signed the first 'Authorization' and sent it to them a day or two before the receipt of this one. I was afraid not to do so. My experience has been so bitter.

I bought some A1 stocks as an investment, and paid for them; they 'slumped', so that I bought more, and, put all up as collateral, thinking that I could sell soon and save loss. Instead, like almost all other stocks, they went to less than one-half of what I paid for the last purchase, and I was 'called' time and again, and put up my last money (and borrowed some) to protect myself. All of this was, or could have been accomplished, by 'short-selling', and *my very own* stocks loaned by the brokers to those doing it, if they did not do it themselves.

I received no 'premium' credit; do not know that mine were ever loaned on a 'premium' basis, although the stocks are good—Standard Oil and Associated Dry Goods (Lord & Taylor, McCreery, Hahn, etc).

Mr. Simmons may be right in that 'short-selling' is necessary to an untrammelled market of securities or commodities, but the evils growing out of same are enormous in their consequences to the people as a whole, and fair regulation would seem proper.

Thank you very much for whatever you may do, little, much, or nothing, as you may see fit.

Very sincerely,

H. H. Keys."



To this I received the following:

"THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

April 5, 1932.

My dear Mr. Keys:

I will do my best to place your material about Thompson and McKinnon in those Administration hands in which it will be of the most public use.

Sincerely yours,

French Strother.

Mr. H. H. Keys,
211-212 Snell Bldg.,
St. Petersburg, Florida."



On April 10, 1932, the newspapers carried this:

SENATE WILL GO LIMIT IN PROBE ON SHORT SALES

HOOVER ORDERS THOROUGH INQUIRY INTO MARKET'S BEAR RAIDS
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1932.—(AP)—President Hoover gave the word today to senate banking committee leaders to go the limit in finding out to what extent a group of professional speculators has been driving down security prices for personal gains.

The committee expects to receive tomorrow from Richard Whitney, president of the New York stock exchange, for the first time the names of the large dealers in short selling—the bear "raiders" whom the president is convinced helped drive the market down on Friday to its lowest level.

Senator Walcott (R., Conn.), administration spokesman on the committee, asserted today "we will follow this matter to the end." Other members are determined also to find out at last what has been going on behind the scenes on the exchange.

The committee requested Whitney to bring the data only for the close of business on Friday. That was the big day of an eight-day bear campaign. Therefore, the senate leaders believe this information will help materially in turning up the big dealers in short selling.

It also is expected to disclose who, if anyone, was behind the bear raid which reports said was planned for yesterday. Mr. Whitney will be asked for any data he may have which might disclose the instigators of the alleged coup.

It was stated authoritatively today, however, that the real purpose behind the sudden determination of administration leaders to press the investigation now was the failure of the new stock exchange rule, which went into effect on April 1, to check enormous short selling operations.

This rule provided that all stock borrowed for short selling should carry the written consent of its owners. *There is a belief at the capitol that brokers have exerted influence to force written consents and circumvent the rule.* (Italics are mine—H. H. K.).

The conviction of the administration that a systematic bear campaign has been going on for months, breaking down every reconstruction effort, is not shared by all on Capitol Hill. Many there believe the low prices of securities have resulted from legitimate liquidation and reflect actual conditions. But all at last are determined to find out the true situation.

May I say that I believe that French Strother has contact with the publicity given out by administration circles and that he may have written this Associated Press article; and, that my letter and the broker's communications to me, which I sent him may have influenced him in making the statement I have italicized in the foregoing newspaper article?

(This nefarious practice of manipulation in investment securities has since been regulated more or less satisfactorily—inaugurated during President Hoover's administration and brought to a consummation in President Roosevelt's.—H. H. K. September 18, 1934.)

A quotation from NATION'S BUSINESS—July, 1932—may be pertinent here: "The President has four secretaries—one for the press and callers, one for congress, one for social service and social philosophy, one for odd-jobs of *liaison*. To get things done at the White House you must know which secretary is good for which job."



On the same date that I wrote Mr. Strother the letter I have quoted, I sent him the following letter also:

"211-212 Snell Arcade Building
St. Petersburg, Florida
March 28, 1932

Mr. French Strother,
Administrative Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Strother:

May I address you on quite another subject?

I am compiling a genealogy of my own, and allied families. My grandmother was the daughter of Rev. Philip Strother, and we are proud of the Strother lineage.

I have a complete and interesting history of the family from the 'Northumberland (England) Visitation—1615' and our first ancestor in America—William—to the present; our direct line, of course, but including those who have accomplished notably, whether in our direct line or not.

And, what I wish from you is that you simply say to me that it will not be objectionable to you if I use in my record the sketch that I find in 'Who's Who'—last edition—with reference to yourself. Thank you so much for the privilege of so doing.

I have followed your writings in 'World's Work' in the past, and your logic is sound. I presume official duties now prevent literary pursuits. Please remember, however, that of David Hunter Strother ('Porte Crayon') it is said.—'During the war he carried with him note books, and the night after every battle had seen him busy fixing on paper the strong impressions of the day's events. His 'Personal Recollections of the War', which ran for three years in 'Harper's Magazine', is ranked among the ablest contributions to the personal history of battlefields.

The battles of the administration during these trying times are of much concern to us all, and you possess vantage ground for observation and assistance.

Wishing you all success, I am

Yours sincerely,
H. H. Keys."



To this I received the following reply:

"THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

April 5, 1932.

My dear Mr. Keys:

I was very much interested to have your letter of March 28th about Strother genealogy and your own relationship to it. I have a fairly complete history of the family compiled by an aunt and her husband, and at the first opportunity will consult it to see what my relationship is to the Reverend Philip Strother. My great grandfather was a native of Culpepper, Virginia, but my father and his father were both natives of Kentucky.

I have not, of course, any objection to the use of the sketch in Who's Who, though, as I understand it, if you have any publication in mind it might be necessary to have their permission to use matter they have copyrighted in its present exact form. The facts themselves of course are public property.

I resigned my connection here on June 1st, last year, and returned to Garden City to devote myself to my life-long ambition of writing novels. I was just finishing my first one when the President asked me to resume my work here. This novel, under the title of 'Maid of Athens', will be published this coming summer by Doubleday, Doran and Company of New York.

You speak of a 'complete and interesting history of the family from the Northumberland visitation in 1615 to the present.' Is this a printed book of which I might somewhere buy a copy?

With renewed appreciation of your interest, I am,

Cordially yours,
French Strother.

Mr. H. H. Keys,
211-212 Snell Bldg.,
St. Petersburg, Florida."

My reply was as follows:

"211-212 Snell Arcade Building
St. Petersburg, Florida
April 11, 1932

My dear Mr. Strother:

I do not know of any one particular book or publication that you might secure, from which you could obtain the information I have.

Am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of my present manuscript on the STROTHER FAMILY, and therefrom you will note my acknowledgments of sources of information.

I obtained this personally in New York City, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere. You will understand that I did not secure all that is in print, but was keeping fairly close to our own line of direct ancestors. Had our other family lines that I was looking up also.

Am thinking that perhaps you will be able to slip this manuscript in your traveling bag, and be able to look it over while traveling to and from home—the week-end, say.

Call your attention to Note 11; to Note 15, for the reason that my mother knew of Robert—her grandfather's brother—and some of his descendents lived in Kentucky; to Note 16, as this Miss Clarke reports her grandfather's name as J. P. Strother; to Note 17, as it records the birth of my great grandfather—Rev. Philip Strother—at Culpepper, Virginia, as was yours; to Note 41, for obvious reasons.

Our lineage is: William (1); William (2); Francis (3); Anthony (4); Philip (5); Deborah L. (6); Josaphene A. (7)—my mother.

Judging from your given name—French—I would say that your lineage is: William (1); Jeremiah (2); James (3)—married MARGARET FRENCH; French (4)—married Lucy Coleman. There, I lose the connection, although there are members of the family on my Chart of the fifth, sixth and eighth generations, and in what I judge to be your direct line, that had your splendid name, with variations in the other given name.

I hesitate in sending you this manuscript, as it is my first attempt to prepare anything like it for publication, and little else, for that matter, other than business brochures, or the like. My Charts and Notes have been disentangled from a heterogeneous mass of information, gathered over a number of years, including trips to New York City for weeks at a time; and, I am trusting to make still another trip there, spending some time in Washington and Richmond investigating, before the manuscript is handed over to the printers.

Thank you cordially for your letter, and if, perchance, the publishers of 'Who's Who' will not give me permission to use the sketches I would like, I can revamp the materials. I propose to have only a small number of my record printed—do not wish to sell it. Copies for the family and a few to public libraries.

I shall be much interested in looking forward to securing a copy of your new book—'Maid of Athens'—when it is available, and thank you for calling my attention to it in your letter.

Enclose postage for the return of manuscript, after you have looked it over and made such memorandums as you may wish, if any, at your first convenience. No pressing hurry.

I shall not trouble you with any further communications, as I know you are too busily engaged now, *making* family history, to be annoyed with collecting and recording the past.

And, with all good wishes for your health and success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Haven Hubbell Keys.

Mr. French Strother,
The White House,
Washington, D. C."



His acknowledgement of the receipt of my manuscript and the notice of its being returned to me under separate cover follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

April 14, 1932.

My dear Mr. Keys:

I am very much obliged indeed for the loan of your chart of the Strother family, which I return to you herewith. I have taken the liberty of having transcribed from it certain paragraphs which supplement information of my own.

In order to locate myself in the family I write the following:

I am descended from the original William Strother through both the male and female line, owing to the fact that my direct ancestors, John, married his second cousin, Anne Strother. They were the parents of my great grandfather.

Coming down the male line it runs as follows from the old, original William: William, Jeremiah, Jeremiah Jr., John, the Rev. George S., the Rev. John Fletcher S., and my father, John Pryor.

Coming down the female line it runs as follows: the original William, his son William, Francis, Captain John, Anne (mentioned above), and of course at this point the lines merge.

Your ancestor, Francis, who married Susannah Dabney, was the grandfather of Anne.

Sincerely yours,

French Strother.

Mr. Haven Hubbell Keys,
St. Petersburg, Florida."



From Mr. Strother's outline of his ancestors "down the male line", we (this compiler and he) are *sixth* cousins; and "down the female line", we are *fourth* cousins.

In JUDGE, sometime in 1932, there appeared a characteristic drawing by Frank Hanley, with this caption, "I am answering your ad for a business manager . . . this is how I look when I can afford to dress up." Use your imagination and there will appear before your mind's

eye a shabbily dressed man displaying his own photograph, taken at a time when he was evidently prosperous.

Wife and I were driving to Ohio, from Florida, in May, 1932 accompanied by our daughter, Ruth, and her friend, Sarita Goodwin-Prieto of Chile, on their way to California. We went via Washington, D. C., as Ruth had some matters to take up with the State Department. While she was doing these errands, I visited the President's offices on the White House grounds and inquired of an officer stationed outside if he could point out to me the windows opening out of Mr. Strother's office or offices. He pointed them out to me, and I thanked him—casually remarking that Mr. Strother was a kinsman of mine. The officer took it for granted immediately that I wished to see Mr. Strother (I had no such intention or desire, for I was in automobile driving clothes that one wears on a long trip and does not care particularly what happens to them) and almost led me to an usher near by, telling him to take me to Pat McKenna's desk in the office building. To be brief, McKenna sent my card to Mr. Strother, who was in conference with some newspaper men at the time. He said that he would see me immediately afterwards, which he did—Mr. McKenna providing me with an escort to Mr. Strother's suite. He met me in an outer room, bid me into his "sanctum sanctorum", and we had a fine visit. So cordial and splendid! Insisted that I remain much longer than I thought decent of me. Had his Strother manuscript right there in a loose-leaf holder of beautiful flexible leather, and we looked it over hurriedly together. He thanked me again for my contribution to same—copied from my manuscript. When I insisted that I must return to my waiting folks, he accompanied me out—even to Mr. McKenna's desk in the main foyer of the building. I am an enthusiastic admirer of our distinguished kinsman.

Later: "Washington, Feb. 8. (U. P.)—The old mansion at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue is ready for the new tenant who is going to move in on March 4.

The present tenant, Herbert Hoover, has finished most of his packing. He is ready to move out soon as President-elect Roosevelt moves in.

The White House is taking on the stiff, formal appearance of a vacant furnished apartment. Mrs. Hoover has packed up her pictures, her vases and all the bric-a-brac that turn a house into a home.

Basement hallways are lined with packing cases. An army carpenter shatters the silence, nailing together more cases. When all the Hoover property—about 25 tons of it—is assembled, it will be shipped to Palo Alto, Calif., on the army transport Henderson . . .

His four secretaries are ready for private life. Richey has rented an office here. He may act as Mr. Hoover's unofficial political lookout in Washington.

Theodore Joslin, press relations secretary, says he has found a new job—one that would 'surprise' his newsmen friends if they knew what it was. He says his new position is not connected with the press.

Secretary Walter Newton, who handles political matters, probably will resume the practice of law in Minnesota.

Secretary French Strother, who helped the President write his speeches, isn't worried about his future. He has found writing a lucrative occupation for years. He expects to settle in New York."

"Washington, March 13.—(AP)—French Strother, 49, the man who supplied President Hoover with much of the ammunition for his speeches, died in a Washington hospital early today of pneumonia.

He contracted a cold at the inauguration on March 4, pneumonia developing Saturday. Mrs. Strother stayed at the bedside last night while oxygen was administered.

Strother technically was 'administrative assistant' to President Hoover. But from the time of his appointment on March 25, 1929, just after Mr. Hoover took office, he was called upon

frequently to furnish material for, and give advice about, the speeches and statements the president was preparing."

"Washington, March 13.—(U.P.)—French Strother, former magazine editor and administrative assistant to ex-President Hoover, died of pneumonia today. He was 49 years old.

Except for an interval of nine months in 1931, Strother was a member of the White House secretariat throuout Mr. Hoover's term. He did research work for the President and assisted in preparation of state papers and addresses. He helped organize the White House conferences on child health and home building.

He was a native of Marshall, Mo., began as a reporter on the Fresno, Cal., Republican and for a time was associate editor of the California Weekly, San Francisco.

He is survived by his widow, the former Grace Dudley Farley of Lexington, Ky., and a son, E. French Strother."

Our kinsman—taken in the prime of life when glorious opportunities seemed knocking on his very door insistently for the public service he so cheerfully gave his country.

French Strother (4) was a member of the Virginia conventions from 1776 to 1788. He represented Culpepper County in the General Assembly for a quarter of a century, and his boldness and aggressiveness during the Revolutionary struggle, won for him the title of "Fearless". He was called Lieutenant. He married Lucy Coleman, and they had seven children. One daughter married Captain Philip Slaughter. French Strother (4)'s brother—James (4)—had a daughter—Mary Strother (5), who married Colonel George Gray. If you will refer to Note 11, you will find that Sarah Taylor (6), a sister of Zachary Taylor, and daughter of Colonel Richard and Sarah (Strother) Taylor, married French Strother Gray (6), who was a son of the above named Colonel George and Mary (Strother) Gray (5). Their relation was distant, however, as we have to go back for five generations—to William Strother (1), the first settler, to find their common ancestor,— g. g. g. grandfather.

I am giving herewith the record of a family from this line that it will be interesting for all of us to note, as they are of the present generation:

"Philip William Strother (7), jurist; was born at Washington, Rappahannock County, Virginia, Sep. 8, 1839; son of James French and Elizabeth (Roberts) Strother. The founder of the family in America was William Strother (1), who came to this country from Northumberland County, England, and settled in Cittendorne Parish, Va., near the present Port Conway, his name appearing first in the records of old Rappahannock County, Va., as early as 1673. From William (1), the line of descent is traced through their son, Jeremiah and wife Elinor.....; their son, James, and his wife, Margaret French; their son, French, and his wife, Lucy Coleman; and their son, George French, and his wife, Sarah Green Williams—who were the grandparents of Judge Philip William Strother. French Strother was a member of the Virginia General Assembly and the conventions of 1776 and 1788, and was presiding justice of the county court of Culpepper. George French Strother was a member of the General Assembly from 1806 to 1809, and a member of Congress from 1817 to 1820, when he resigned to become receiver of public moneys at St. Louis. James French Strother was also a member of the Virginia General Assembly, speaker of the house of delegates in 1847, member of the Virginia constitutional convention 1850-'51, member of Congress from Virginia 1851-'53 etc.

Philip William Strother (7)—Pearesburg, Giles County, Virginia, lawyer, soldier, judge, genealogist. Married, Jan. 3, 1867, Nancy Strother Pendleton, daughter of Colonel Albert C. Pendleton of Virginia. He, Judge Philip William Strother, died at his seat 'Hill Top', near Pearesburg, Virginia, May 9, 1922."—National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. XIX, pp. 371-3.

“James French Strother (8), congressman; born at Pearesburg, Giles County, Virginia, June 29, 1870; son of Philip William and Nannie (Pendleton) Strother. Educated Pearesburg (Va.) Academy; Virginia Agricultural and Michigan College, (now Va. Poly. Inst.); studied law at University of Va., 1894; married Lucile Surface Lucas, of Pearesburg, Dec. 31, 1924. Settled at Welch, W. Va., in 1895, and began law practice with father; appointed judge of criminal court of McDowell County, W. Va., Jan. 1, 1905, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge L. L. Chambers, and elected three times, serving until 1924; member of 69th. and 70th. Congress—1925-'29, 5th. W. Va. Dist. V. Pres. McDowell County National Bank, Mohawk Coal & Coke Company, Sec'y & Treas. Mohawk Land Company. Member of Virginia Historical Society. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (K.T., Shriner). Home: Welch, W. Va.—Who's Who in America, 1928-1929.

Note 42—



WILLIAM STROTHER (3):

Married Mildred Taliaferro. The Talafieros, or Taliaferro, family is connected with that of the Taylor family, either by the ties of consanguinity or affinity; this is the only record I have of a Strother-Taliaferro marriage, although there may have been many more, of course. James Piper Taliaferro, the Tampa, Florida, banker and senator, is a descendent of Robert Taliaferro, who came from England about 1650, and settled in Essex County, Virginia.

Note 43—



ENOCH STROTHER (3):

Married Mary Key, and died prior to June 4, 1772, when she administered his estate; after his death, in consequence of the annoyance of the British, she removed to Clarke, and thence to Fanquier County, where her descendents now reside.

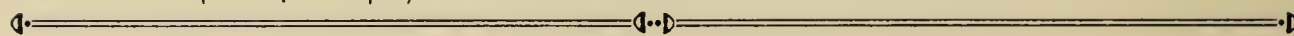


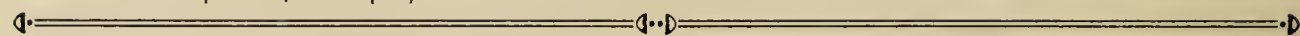
My dear folks, of the Strother Family:

In memory of my own mother, who was of your flesh and blood, I greet you—on the maternal side of my house—with joy in my heart in knowing that I possess the goodly heritage of an enviable background of folks who have lived well and accomplished much.

May I express the same regrets and requests as you will find on page fifty-nine, addressed to the Keys Family?

H. H. K.





The explanation of the meaning of numerals in parenthesis—(1)—follows: (1)—of the first generation of the family in America, known of by this compiler; (2)—of the second generation, etc; b.—born; m.—married; d.—died; ae—age; inf.—infancy. There are no direct ancestors of our family in this CHART, but the relationship by consanguinity of two prominent members of this and allied families, and the fact that almost every family included herewith lived within short radius of Rock Camp, Lawrence County, Ohio, so that we were neighbors in addition to being distantly related, make the record of interest. Notes follow the CHART.

*—Second generation; **—third generation etc.

1—James Ratcliffe (1), m. Maribah Miller

Children:

*1—William (2)Note 1

*2—James (2), m. Frances E. Strother (6)—my mother's aunt.

Children: See Strother Chart and Notes for record of this family.

*3—Kate (2), m. Bradley Ellswick

Children:

**1—Martin (3), m. Maribah Bazell (3).....Note 2

*4—Lydia (2), m.....Price

*5—Polly (2), m.....Robinson

*6—Betsy (2), m. Elias Bazell.....Note 3

Children:

**1—Wiley G. (3), m. Sarah Woods (?).....Note 4

Children:

***1—Will. I. (4), m. Florence Sloane

***2—James (4), m. Fannie Winters

Children:

****1—Pansy (5), m. Prof. Will. Turnbull.....Note 5

****2—Meta (5)

****3—Clyde (5) d.....

****4—Elwin (5)

***3—Dora (4), m. George Ball. See Note 4

**2—William H. (3), m. Mandy Woods.....Note 6

*3—Martin (3), m.....Lane.....Note 7

Children:

***1—William (4), d.....

***2—Dottie (4)

**4—James Barksdale (3), m. Mary Winters.....Note 8

Children:

***1—Charles G. (4), m. Mattie McGee

***2—Hamlin H. (4), m. Nannie M. Keys (8)—my aunt. See Note 30—KEYS FAMILY.

Children: See KEYS FAMILY CHART and Notes.

***3—Carrie (4), d.....

***4—Oscar Frank (4), m. Addie McGee.....Note 9

***5—Myrtle (4), m. James Currington

**5—Nina (3), m. Coleman Brooks Baker Waller (3)—my father's uncle.....Note 10

Children: See, also, WALLER FAMILY CHART and Notes

Ratcliffe Family

CHART

***1—Mariba (4), m. Samuel Allen

***2—Coleman (4), d.....

***3—Lizzie (4), m. John Humphreys

***4—Margaret (4), m. Steven Morgan

Children:

****1—George (5), m. Margaret Brammer (5). See Note 12—WALLER FAMILY

***5—William (4), m. Belle Gates Gannon

**6—Maribah (3), m. 1st. Thomas Dyer (See Note 2)

Children:

***1—Elias (4), m. Clara Brace

Children:

****1—John (5)

****2—Eva (5)

***2—Nancy (4)

**7—Lucinda (3), m. John M. Clay.....Note 11

Children:

***1—Green (4), m.

***2—Leander (4), m. Sarah Waller (4)

***3—Rebecca—"Duck" (4), m. David Griffith

Children:

****1—John (5)

****2—Lillie (5), m. E. Willis

****3—David M. (5), m. Elizabeth Keys (9)

****4—Josaphene (5)

***4—Josaphene (4) See Note 13 of Waller family

***5—John Mart (4)

Note 1—



WILLIAM RATCLIFFE (2):

All the information we have now is that William Ratcliffe died during the Civil War, somewhere in the South; and, that he was a slave holder. He was a brother to James (who married my mother's aunt—Frances E. Strother) and to Kate, Lydia, Polly and Betsy, who respectively married Bradley Ellswick, Mr. Price, Mr. Robinson and Elias Bazell.

Note 2—



MARTIN ELLSWICK (3):

He married Maribah Bazell (3); they were first cousins—sisters' children. Maribah Bazell had been married before to Thomas Dyer, father of Elias and Nancy Dyer, whom we knew very well. I knew this Ellswick family well, and there were several children, but I have no record.

Note 3—



BETSY RATCLIFFE (2):

She married Elias Bazell, who was the ancestor of all the large Bazell family in our neighborhood; their daughter, Nina, married Coleman Brooks Baker Waller, my grandmother's brother. Betsy was a sister of my mother's uncle, and so the relationship was from both sides of the house, but so distant as to be almost negligible.

One of my early memories is of the day that Elias Bazell was buried. I was but a few years old, but I remember it was a large gathering of folks, and I can see yet the long procession of relatives and friends going across the meadow, and up the hill to the village cemetery to lay him away under the sod. Everybody that I knew called Elias Bazell, "Uncle Elias". I think he was sometimes a preacher—sort of a local preacher in the church at the village.

Note 4—



WILEY G. BAZELL (3):

He was a building contractor and lost his life, along with a number of others, in the collapse of heavy frame-work they were erecting at Hecla Furnace, Ohio. Frank X. Ball was associated with him in this venture and accident someway, and later on George, his son, married "Uncle Wiley's" (as almost everyone called him) daughter, Dora, whom I remember as a beautiful and charming young woman.

Note 5—



PANSY BAZELL (5):

Perhaps I single out Pansy for a sketch or note of or on this family for the reason that I always thought her mother, Fannie (Winters) Bazell, was one of the most beautiful women in our country; and, that Pansy was a replica of her mother. Pansy married Prof. Will Turnbull of Ironton, Ohio, who is connected with the Ohio State University, of Columbus, Ohio.

Elwin, her brother, was a gifted musician and very popular in the University circles. He died in November, 1931.

Note 6—



WILLIAM H. BAZELL (3):

"Uncle Bill", as everyone knew him, worked for my father in the general store for years. He was generally liked by the whole community. He married Mandy, sister to Sarah, the wife of Wiley G., his brother. These two Woods girls, had two brothers who entered into the community life—Jack, the blacksmith, and, who was the father of George A. Woods, one of my good teachers when I attended school at Deering, Ohio.

William H. Bazell was a typical "country-storekeeper"; if he could not interest them in his merchandise, he could come "durned-nigh beatin' 'em at checkers, or authors, or whittlin' or smokin'". Good old scout! He was loved by all us children.

Note 7—



MARTIN BAZELL (3):

He married a Miss Lane, sister of "Bill" (William) Lane, whose two sons—Samuel and John—were intermingled with the community life more or less; they finally drifted off into railroad work. Sam was a passenger conductor, I believe, and perhaps John was, too,—I do not remember.

"Uncle Mart.", as all knew him, never had to do any work that I ever knew of, nor did he do any. Just a kindly old man who enjoyed circulating around the village stores, shops, etc. visiting with his friends. He was in the Civil War and drew a good pension, if I remember rightly.

Note 8—



AMES BARKSDALE BAZELL (3):

He was known as "Captain" Bazell. I think he was captain of a company in the Civil War. He was a timber and lumber man, and almost always had enterprises in those lines at distant points, and so was very much away from home. He was a staunch churchman, however, and, as the Methodists say, "was very gifted in prayer". His home was commodious and chockful of hospitality. One of his sons, Frank, was my early boyhood chum, and an older son, "Hammie", married my aunt—Nannie M. Keys.

Note 9—



FRANK BAZELL (4):

He was my boyhood chum; we have fought, fished, played and slept together, and now I have scarcely seen him for forty years. I knew that he married Addie McGee, a delightful little girl, as I remember her. I shall hope to renew acquaintanceship with Frank yet, before we pass on.

Note 10—



MINA BAZELL (3):

She married Coleman Brooks Baker Waller (3). See Note 13 following Waller Family Chart.

Note 11—



LUCINDA (BAZELL) CLAY (3):

She married John M. Clay. These two good old folks were lovingly known by the community as "Uncle John" and "Aunt Lucinda". The reader will remember, perhaps, that I have said often, in the sketches of this family and others, that some member was known familiarly as "Uncle So-and-so", or "Aunt So-and-so" etc. In fact, we would leave the

village in almost any direction, and if we did not go more than five miles, almost all the folks living out that way would be directly or indirectly related to us, and the greetings would be uncle, aunt, cousin, grandpap, grandma, etc. I do not mean to say that this applied to everyone in the community, but there were four large families—Keys, Bazell, Waller and Brammer—and they were living within a radius of five miles during the years of my boyhood. Now, they are scattered all over the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clay had a son, Green, who was a teacher, and he was County Treasurer for a term or so. He married a very clever woman from California whom I remember very well. Another son, Leander, married one of my grandmother's nieces—Sarah Waller (4). A daughter, Rebecca—"Duck"—had a son, David M. Griffith, who married a first cousin of mine—Elizabeth Keys (9).



To all of my friends and relatives in this family:

*"THE DELIGHTS of our childhood is soon passed away,
And our gloryus youth it departs,—
And yit, dead and burried, they's blossoms of May
Ore theyr medderland graves in our harts.
So, friends of my barefooted days on the farm,
Whether truant in city er not,
God prosper you same as He's prosperin' me,
Whilse your past haint despised er fergot."*

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Cordially yours, H. H. K.

Davis

and allied families of Palmer-
Partridge-Skeels-Adams-
Chase-Keys-Smith

GENEALOGY

by

HAVEN HUBBELL KEYS



THE ARTCRAFT PRESS

SANTA MONICA

California

MCMXXXV

FOREWORD

"Arms: Gules, a griffin segreant, or

Crest: A griffin segreant, or

Motto: DEO DUCE FERRO COMUTANTE.

The Heraldic Committee of the New England Historic Genealogical Society says that the Royal Welsh line descends to David Davis of Cearnarthon, Wales, brother of Rees ap Tewar Mawr, Prince of South Wales, 1077, and was the first to assume the Davis patronymic. The griffin coat of arms described above belonged to his family.

As arms are tokens or resemblances signifying some act or quality of the bearer, they are also hereditary marks or signs of honor taken as granted by the sovereign Princess to reward and distinguish persons, families and communities in war and peace, the armorial colors representing these qualities in the Davis family being described as follows: Gules (Red)—This color representeth fire, which is the chiefest, lightest and most elegant of the elements, and in blazoning is termed Gules. In its military application it signifies fortitude and magnanimity. Or (Gold)—This color is blazoned by the name of gold, and as this metal exceedeth all others in value and purity and fineness, so ought its bearer, as much as in him lieth, endeavor to surpass all others in prowess and valor. This also denotes generosity, or elevation of mind.

GENEALOGICAL FOUNDATION

The Davis patronymic is Welsh in origin from the frequent recurrence of the personal name of *David* in Wales where the custom was to make the surnames by putting the prefix "ap" meaning "son" before the father's name, as *ap-David*, the *son of David*, and to anglicize the name changing the prefix "ap" to the affixes "s" or "son". *Davis* is therefore usually a contraction of *Davidson*, which in Wales is a transmutation from *ap-David*. The surname *Davis*, is however, common also in both Ireland and Scotland, where it is usually a translation from the Gaelic name *McDavid* or *McDavitt*, which corresponds to the Welsh *ap-David* and the English *Davidson*, "ap", "mac" and "son" having all a like meaning. The clan *McDavid*, originally a part of the clan *Chattan*, derived its name from the marriage of a daughter of the Lord of Isles with the second son of David I., King of Scotland. When the Scottish crown fell into abeyance, upon the death of Margaret of Norway, the representative of the Davis family was one of the nine nobles of Royal blood who competed for the throne. The family can be traced to the ancient Britons or Welsh and are descendants of Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet, who was the eldest son of Noah. The family for centuries has ranked among the foremost of North Wales and is derived in unbroken descent from Merwyn, King of Powys, third son of Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales A. D. 843. The family in more recent times had distinction in various parts of the United Kingdom. An old Manor House at Twickenham, England, now in ruins, was the original seat of one of the oldest branches of the Davis family in England which was transplanted to the new world by William Davis (1617-1683). He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1638, being among the first of the Puritan band of gentlemen and yeomen who escaped from the persecution of Charles I., and sought an asylum in New England. Dolar Davis settled at Cambridge, Mass., 1634; His descendants have been traced—Floulke Davis, described as the "singing Quaker", founded a Long Island branch; Ichabod Davis, son of William, came over with two brothers. This family is traced in volume by Fellows Davis; Samuel Davis, a descendant of William, was a progenitor of a large family that has been traced in volume; Ephraim Davis of Concord, Mass., son of Ephraim, son of John, a descendant of Thomas of Marlborough, England, had Samuel, Benjamin, Robert, the first two having served in the French and Indian War; Col. John Davis of Derby, Conn., descendants traced in volume; John Davis b. England 1612, d. East Hampton, descendants traced in volume; James Davis or ap-David b. 1673, Caernarthenshire, Wales, came 1701 to Chester county, Pa.; Owen Davis Esq., of Eton House, Kent, England, was 17th in descent from Edward III., King

FOREWORD

of England and 32d in descent from Alfred the Great. He settled in St. Mary's county, Maryland, 1690. Of his children Samuel had Asa, who married Jane More of honorable lineage reported to have been related to the Royal family of King George III., settled in Charles county and had seven children; John Davis from Wales settled in Pennsylvania, removed to Kentucky, had among other children, Henry; Merideth Davis, descendant of the Royal line of Meredith ap-Davis, arrived in Maryland about 1720, married a granddaughter of William Burgess, an early Deputy Governor; William Davis settled in Bucks county, Pa., married a daughter of William Simpson, a soldier in the Revolution, and had son John in the War of 1812, and had son Lieut. Gov. of Pennsylvania; Thomas Davis of Albany, N. Y., moved to North Carolina, thence to Rhode Island. One of the descendants married a descendant of Peregrine White whose parents came over in the Mayflower; Malachi from Wales settled near Philadelphia 1720; Samson from Wales to Philadelphia, was a Revolutionary soldier; William Davis of Glamorganshire, Wales, came 1684, left many descendants in the west; Josiah Davis of Mass., had descendant who married Patience Brewster, daughter of Elder William Brewster of Plymouth Colony, and had a son who married a descendant of Miles Standish of the *Mayflower*; Llewellyn Davis b. in Wales, came with four brothers and settled at Haverford, Pa., late in 17th century, had Gen. John Davis in the Revolution, an illustrious family; Philip Davis b. Wales came to America in 1638, had descendant who married daughter of Gen. Aquilla Davis of Revolutionary Army; Rev. William Davis, b. Wales, ed. Oxford, came with Penn Colony, had son James killed in the Revolution; James Davis, of county Tyrone, Ireland, came to Crawford county, Pa., had John, had Kennedy; Philip Davis b. Wales, 1590, came to America 1638 with brothers Gideon and Philip, had Francis, had Capt. Francis, had Zebulon, had Alpheus who married Abigail daughter of Gen. Aquilla Davis of the Revolutionary Army; Rev. David Davis, b. Wales, filled pulpits in Columbus, Ohio, had David Pugh Davis married Elizabeth Davis whose father was also a clergyman at Columbus, Ohio; Jefferson Davis was a son of Samuel and Jane Cook Davis of Scotch-Irish lineage. They had five sons and five daughters: Joseph, Samuel, Isaac, Benjamin, Anne, Lucinda, Mary, Jefferson; Josiah Davis of Buckland, Mass., had Asa, had Edwin, through some of whose descendants eligibility is gained to membership in the Pilgrims and Mayflower Societies; John Davis b. England 1612 d. at East Hampton, Long Island; John Davis b. England, 1680, came to Litchfield, Conn., 1735, where he was a large land owner, had son John, educated Oxford came to Litchfield 1747; Caleb Davis a native of Maryland married Mary Upp and settled at Woodstock, Virginia, had John J. had John W. Davis.

Reference for tracing Davis family history—Davis Family History, Davis Family of Mass., American Ancestry, Davis Family of Long Island, New England Genealogy, Davis Family Monthly, Connecticut Genealogy, Colonial Families."

It would seem that a direct and authenticated line, from the present generations of the Davis family, allied with this writer's family, is impossible to determine as yet.

I am of the opinion that the statement, according to family records in my possession, and attributed to Nelson Davis, a half-brother of Edwin's, that "two brothers came to this country from Wales, and settled, one in Virginia, from whom descended the noted Jefferson Davis; the other in Connecticut, from which source sprang our ancestral tree", is in error, for the reason that Jefferson Davis dictated the following in regard to his early ancestors in this country: "Three brothers came to America from Wales in the early part of the 18th century. They settled at Philadelphia. The youngest of the three brothers removed to Georgia, then a colony of Great Britain. He was my grandfather." This, to my mind, would preclude any possibility of these families being connected.

Rev. Staley Franklin Davis is my authority for the following: "Isaac Davis, my great-grandfather, was born in Sunbury, Hartford county, Conn., in 1767. The accurate record ends there, but the tradition is that his forbears came from the British Isles in the latter part of the 17th

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century. His son, Thomas Walsh Davis, my grandfather, married Mary Partridge, who was born in Vermont in 1803, and, an unbroken line or record carries her back to Jasper Partridge, who came from England, and settled in Connecticut, in 1632."

Taking into consideration two things—the location of the first settler, and the usual tendency to perpetuate given names in family lines, I would look with favor on a thorough investigation of the following lines included in the foregoing "Genealogical Foundation":

William Davis (1617-1783) settled at Roxbury, Mass., 1638.

Dolor Davis settled at Cambridge, Mass., 1634.

Ephraim Davis settled at Concord, Mass.

Josiah Davis settled at Buckland, Mass.

We know, from our other ancestral lines, that there was an emigration, by some of the early settlers in Mass., to Hartford county, Conn., a few years after their first landing on the coast; and, it is there that we can find our first authentic records. Then, too, especially and particularly, we find in the Josiah Davis line, that he had a son Edwin, and I stress this as significant to our quest.

Col. John Davis settled at Derby, Conn.

John Davis settled at Litchfield, Conn.

From the "References for tracing Davis family history", the following may be productive of results for this immediate family line:

Connecticut Genealogy.

Davis Family of Mass.

I do find that some celebrated men of this family name are also unable to trace with complete assurance their family line back of two generations preceding them. We are able to record three generations with positive assurance of no error, and, with members of three now living, we have six in all.

The explanation of the meaning of numerals in parenthesis—(1)—follows; (1)—of the first generation of the family in America known of by this compiler; (2)—of the second generation, etc; b.—born; m.—married; d.—died; ae—age; inf.—infancy. Names in CAPITAL letters denote direct ancestors Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys. Notes 1, 2, 3 etc. follow the CHART immediately in this record. *—Second generation; **—third generation, etc.

1—ISAAC DAVIS (1)Note 1
 m. LUA BARKERNote 2

Children:

*1—Sabra (2), b. Jun. 17, 1791, Lucanesburg, Albany Co., N. Y.

*2—Phoebe (2) b. Jun. 18, 1793, Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y.

*3—Anna (2), m. Lewis C. Hinkley.....Note 3

Children:

**1—Nelson Morgan (3), m. Eveline Sisson.....Note 4

Children:

***1—Lewis Sanford (4), m. Laura Beaur

Children:

****1—Dwight (5)

****2—Corine (5)

****3—Clayton (5)

**2—Minerva (3), m. Samuel Kies.....Note 5

Children:

***1—Siberia (4), m. Climelia Gardiner

Children:

****1—Anna Lucretia (5)

***2—George Lewis (4), m.....Barnes

Children:

****1—Gertrude (5)

***3—Sarah Cordelia (4), m. Walter Burling

Children:

****1—David Sands (5)

****2—Bur Seymore (5)

***3—Morgan Wesley (5)

****4—Sarah Frances (5)

***4—Ambrose Columbus (4), m. Mary Marks

Children:

****1—Belle (5), m. Clarence Marsh

Children:

****1—Richard (6)

**3—Corydon Crumwell (3), m. Eliza Allen.....Note 6

Children:

***1—Frances Minerva (4), m. Archie McDonald

**4—Zalmon Decatur (3), m., first, Augusta Sisson; m. second, Mary Wood.....Note 7

Children: (by first wife, Augusta [Sisson] Hinkley)

***1—Lucy Viola (4)

***2—Alice Flavia (4), m. Miles Archer

Children:

****1—Laura (5)

Children: (by second wife, Mary [Wood] Hinkley)

***3—Nelson Morgan (4), m. (?)

Children:

****1—Hazel (5)

****2—Viola (5)

****3—Melba (5)

****4—Anna Augusta (4)

****5—Herbert (4)

****6—Adelbert (4)

****7—Luella (4)

**5—Joshua Luzerne (3), b. Sep. 20, 1828, Enfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

**6—Lucy (3), d. Mch. 2, 1843

**7—Addison Schuyler (3), m. Ann E. Frost.....Note 8

Children:

***1—Addison Luzerne (4), m., first, Kattie McClave; m; m., second, Edith Horsley

Children: (by first wife, Kattie [McClave] Hinkley)

****1—Ida Maude (5)

****2—Archie Clyde (5)

****3—Flossie Fern (5)

***1—Addison Luzerne (4), m., first, Kattie McClave; m., second, Edith Horsley

Children: (by second wife, Edith [Horsley] Hinkley)

****4—James Luzern (5)

****5—Laura Beatrice (5)

***2—Elza Delzern (4), m., first, Kittie Stevens; m., second, Erie Ella Boose

Children:

****1—Roy Boyd (5)

****2—Anna Pearl (5)

*4—John (2)Note 9

*5—THOMAS WALSH (2), m., first, Mary Humphrey; m., second, MARY PARTRIDGE

.....Note 10

Children: (by first wife, Mary [Humphrey] Davis

**1—Elizabeth (3), m. Woodworth.....Note 11

Children:

***1—Alice (4), m. T. R. Hall.....Note 11

Children:

****1—Sherrell (5)Note 11

****2—Robert (5)Note 11

****3—Irene (5)Note 11

****4—Lloyd (5)Note 11

**2—Elihu (3), b. Mch. 24, 1822, Tompkins Co., N. Y. (living 1908):

**3—Loren (3), b. Mch. 17, 1824, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

- **4—Zalmon (3), b. July 20, 1826, Yates Co., N. Y.
- **5—Nelson (3)Note 12
Children:
- ***1—Sarah A. (4), m.Pool.....Note 12
Children:
- ****1—Marion (5) (daughter)
- **6—Erastus Dodge (3), b. Jan. 1, 1831, Yates Co., N. Y.
- *5—THOMAS WALSH (2), m., first, Mary Humphrey; m. second, MARY PARTRIDGE
.....Note 10
Children: (by second wife, MARY [PARTRIDGE] DAVIS
- **7—Mary (3), m. Rev. LeRoy Royce.....Note 13
Children:
- ***1—Harriet D. (4), m. Charles F. Shuey.....Note 14
Children:
- ****1—Mary Cosette (5), m. Henry Reynolds, 1903
Children:
- *****1—Carl (6)
- ***2—Frances Howard (4), b. Aug. 22, 1857, Washington, Richland Co., O.
- ***3—William Thomas (4), m. Ada Norris.....Note 15
- ***4—Lester Fremont (4), b. Feb. 19, 1863, Pataskala, O.
- ***5—Luman Herbert (4), m. Mayme Gardner.....Note 16
Children:
- *****1—.....(5)
- *****2—.....(5)
- *****3—Polly Davis (5), m. Lieut. J. Donald Meyer.....Note 17
Ephraim Dunham, m. MELISSA A. PALMER.....Note 18
Children:
- ***1—Lucia Levisa (4)Note 19
m. John E. Adams.....Note 20
Children:
- ****1—Lora (5)Note 21
- ****2—Helen (5), m. John R. Booth.....Note 22
- **8—EDWIN (3)Note 23
m. MELISSA A. PALMER.....Note 24
Children:
- ***1—Zella (4)Note 25
m. Rev. G. D. Chase.....Note 26
Children:
- ****1—Dudley (5)Note 25
- ****2—Henry W. (5).....Note 25
- ****3—Jennifer Lois (5)Note 25
- ****4—Stanley D. (5), m. Mabell.....Note 27
- ****5—Louise A. (5)Note 28
- ***2—Edwin (4), d. in inf.

- ***3—Daisy Deane (4), m. H. H. Keys
Children: (see KEYS FAMILY CHART and Notes.)
- ***4—Staley Franklin (4)Note 29
m. Helen Larter Fredericks.....Note 30
Children:
- ****1—Helen Marjorie (5).....Note 31
- ****2—Jean Palmer (5)Note 32
- ****3—Donald Franklin (5)Note 33
- ***5—Eudora Ruth (4)Note 34
m. John Arvin Smith.....Note 35
Children:
- ****1—Edwin M. (5)Note 36
- ****2—Herbert (5)Note 37
- ****3—Andrew (5)Note 38
- **9—Lewis (3), b. Aug. 20, 1837; d. during childhood
- **10—Jane (3), b. Jan. 11, 1848, Bronson, Huron Co., O.; d. 1889
- **11—Lua (3)Note 39
- *6—Elihu (2), b. Jan. 17, 1803, Charleston, Ontario Co., N. Y., d. at Hector N. Y.
- *7—Zalmon (2), b. Jan. 5, 1805, Honegorgue, Ontario Co., N. Y.....Note 10
- *8—Isaac M. (2), b. May 24, 1807, Hector, Seneca Co., N. Y.....Note 40
Children: (see Note 40)
- *9—Jesse (2), b. Sep. 4, 1811, Hector, Seneca Co., N. Y.
- *10—Debyanna (2)

Note 1—



ISAAC DAVIS (1):

Isaac Davis was born November 27, 1767 at Simsbury (or Sunsbury), Hartford county, Connecticut. Rev. Staley Franklin Davis is my authority for the statement that with Isaac Davis the accurate record ends; but, the tradition is that his forbears came from the British Isles in the latter part of the 17th century.

He served for six months in the Revolutionary War, probably at its close, and the records say that he was honorably discharged.

He was married to Lua Barker, a native of Litchfield, Harrington county, Connecticut, sometime in the year 1790, and they moved to central New York state. They lived in Otsego and Ontario counties, and had a family of ten children, four daughters and six sons.

Isaac died October 1, 1828, at Barrington, Yates county, N. Y.

Note 2—



LUA (BARKER) DAVIS:

Was born May 3, 1772 at Litchfield, Harrington county, Connecticut. She lived about thirty years after her husband died, and for awhile with her daughter, Anna (Davis) Hinkley, in Ohio. Later, with her son, Thomas Walsh Davis, in Michigan.

"She was sweet-tempered, devoted Christian, a beautiful singer, and wonderfully gifted in prayer"—extract from a paper read by Zella (Davis) Chase at Epworth Heights, Mich., 1905.

Lua (Barker) Davis died at Wrights, Hillsdale county, Mich., Sep. 13, 1858.

Note 3—



ANNA (DAVIS) HINKLEY (2):

Was born Jan. 18, 1796 at Wasten (or Watson), Otsego county, N. Y. She married Lewis C. Hinkley Nov. 1, 1813. He was born July 31, 1794 at Gogmans, Albany county, N. Y., and died February 10, 1866. Anna died May 23, 1869.

Have a fairly complete record of this family up until 1908, furnished to Mary (Davis) Royce, and included in CHART. See Note 8.

Note 4—



MELSON MORGAN HINKLEY (3):

Was born August 7, 1816, at Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y. Married Eveline Sisson, October 28, 1840. Died February 18, 1903.

Note 5—



MINERVA (HINKLEY) KEIS (3):

Was born August 29, 1819 at Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y. Married Samuel Kies, March 2, 1837. Died August 7, 1851.

Note 6—



GORYDON CRUMWELL HINKLEY (3):

Was born October 9,....., at Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y. Married Eliza Allen. He died February 16, 1892.

Note 7—



ZALMON DECATUR HINKLEY (3):

Was born June 8, 1825 at Hector, N. Y. Married Augusta Sisson, February 10, 1850. He was married a second time to Mary Wood on February 16, 1860.

Note 8—



ADDISON SCHUYLER HINKLEY (3):

Was born at Enfield, N. Y. Married Ann E. Frost, August 8, 1854. Have a copy of the following letter from this Addison Schuyler Hinkley:

"New London, Jan. 30, 1908.

My dear cousin: (Mary [Davis] Royce)

We received your welcome letter . . . We are here yet, by ourselves . . . I do not go out but little, and Ann's health is not good. I take it from your letter that Mr. Royce is well or you would have mentioned it. Yes, I will send you a record of our family with the exception of two or three, as you will see, and I am going to try and get those and send you.

If there is to be a genealogy of the Davis family published, I would like to get a copy. Please let me know to whom to apply. If there is anything more, or anything different, wanted, let me know.

I remain as ever,

A. S. Hinkley."

So, it is to this member of the Hinkley family that we are indebted for the record of that family included in the DAVIS CHART and Notes.

Note 9—



JOHN DAVIS (2):

Was born Nov. 10, 1797, at Pavis, Herkimer county, N. Y.

"An incident connected with the death of his father is worthy of record. John was sick unto death. They sent for his father, who came, and felt moved to ask that the Lord would spare John that he might repent and become a Christian and that he might care for his family who sorely needed him. So, he prayed that the Lord would spare John and take him, and the prayer was soon answered, palsy laid low the man of God, who lived but twenty-four hours, while John recovered, lived many years, moving to Aurora, Illinois, where some of his descendants may still live, and he died a Christian."—Davis Family History by Zella (Davis) Chase.

Note 10—



THOMAS WALSH DAVIS (2):

Thomas Walsh Davis, the son of Isaac and Lua (Barker) Davis, was born March 22, 1800, in Charleston, Ontario county, N. Y. He was twice married. First, on Apr. 1, 1819, to Mary Humphrey, daughter of William Humphrey (b. Dec. 20, 1800); Mary was the mother of six children. His second wife, MARY PARTRIDGE, was the mother of five children.

One of Thomas Walsh Davis' brothers—Zalmon—was a very bright young man, and was studying for the ministry, but died in his twentieth year. To him was engaged Miss Mary Partridge, who did not marry until she became the second wife of his older brother, Thomas Walsh Davis, sometime in 1832.

They lived for a time in Barrington, Gates county, N. Y., where Mary and Edwin were born. Soon after Edwin's birth, they moved to Bronson, Huron county, Ohio, where Lewis, who lived but a few months, and Jane were born. From Bronson they moved to Greenfield, Huron county, Ohio, where Lua was born. A few years later they moved to southern Michigan, where they finished their life work.

Thomas Walsh Davis was a farmer and a preacher, and worked at both trades, probably not as successful at either as he might have been, had only one claimed his time. He was an earnest preacher and a fluent speaker, and of unblemished character. He was pronounced in his anti-slavery views and left the M. E. church, with the Wesleyans, because the M. E. church did not act promptly enough on the slavery question. The Wesleyans were a body organized in 1843 by members and ministers of the M. E. church in consequence of dissatisfaction with the attitude of that body towards slavery and with some of the features of its government system. In doctrine it does not differ from other branches of Methodism. It refuses to receive as members those who belong to secret societies, and as long as the institution existed it maintained the same bar against those connected with slavery.

Thomas was a plain man, and hated intensely any show of ostentation. The home life was very pleasant, the father and mother devoted to each other, and the children obedient and kind. He died when seventy-five years old, after a week's illness."

The above are extracts from a paper prepared and read by Zella (Davis) Chase, at Epworth Heights, Mich., in 1905.

Note 11—



LIZABETH DAVIS (3):

Was born June 1, 1820, at Hector, Thompkins county, N. Y. She married..... Woodworth of Huron county, Ohio, and they moved to Hudson, Mich.

Their daughter, Alice, married T. R. Hall, M. D., who, in 1907 was located in Cowles, Nebraska, and was coroner of Webster county, of that state.

The following letter from Dr. Hall gives the data for this family as included in the CHART:

"Cowles, Neb., Nov. 19, 1907.

Rev. L. R. Royce,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Royce:

Your very welcome letter . . . Alice and myself have looked carefully over state news of Congregational churches and ministers in the "Advance" and "Congregationalist" to see, if possible, your name, and thus learn something of you. I suppose you attended the convention recently held in your city, of which we had a full account?

Many thanks for the news of so many relatives on the Woodworth side of the house, some of whom Alice had not heard of for many years. She has cousins in Hastings, Neb., near us, and at Juniata, also near, which are the only relatives she has known much about since we came west.

We did not like the climate in Indiana, after twenty years in Nebraska, so, after spending a summer in Elkhart, we returned to this state in the fall of 1899. Our oldest son, born in Elkhart, had enlisted in the First Nebraska for service in the Philippines, and that made us homesick for this state. My mother and sister had died within a few months, so we sold our property there and returned here. The oldest son, Sherrell, returned safely at the close of the trouble in the east. He, with our second son, Robert, graduated at Chicago, and both settled in the profession of dentistry. Both are married—Sherrell lives in Berkeley, Cal., and Robert in Frankfort, Ill. Our only daughter, Irene, 24 years old, has been teaching for three years. This year she is to finish her studies at the Illinois State University, Urbana, Ill. Our fourth, and youngest, child, is Lloyd, aged eighteen, graduated last year at Red Cloud, and is teaching near home this year, so he can be with us.

Three weeks ago today he was taking his mother out for the usual Sunday afternoon ride. The team ran away and threw them both out. Both were unconscious for a time. Mother was seriously hurt, and has been in bed and chair until the last few days. Had shoulder dislocated and right arm broken. Has had to wear a plaster-cast, and still has it on, so you will pardon her for not writing you also. Their escape from death was the wonder of everyone, as they were going at a fearful speed when they turned the corner and turned buggy over. Lloyd was not seriously hurt, but Allie has been our anxious care for three weeks. She is now out of danger, and is recovering fast owing her good, healthy blood and constitution. Neighbors and friends are very kind. Your good letter came in time to help entertain her. She says 'don't write every thing, for I am going to write Uncle Royce and Aunt Mary sometime.'

With best wishes, yours,

Alice and T. R. Hall."

Note 12—



ELSON DAVIS (3):

Was born July 20, 1828, in Yates county, N. Y. This is the member of the Davis family that is the authority for the statement that two brothers came to this country from Wales, and settled, one in Virginia, from whom descended the noted Jefferson Davis; the other settled in Connecticut, from which sprang our ancestral tree. To this I cannot subscribe, for the reasons that have been set forth in FOREWORD to this DAVIS record.

Nelson was a half-brother to Edwin; and, Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys has some recollections of him. We had one visit from him in our own home while we lived at 1053 West Woodruff Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, in 1910. We have met his daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Pool, quite a number of times, and still hear from her occasionally. Her home is in Toledo, Ohio.

Note 13—



MARY (DAVIS) ROYCE (3):

The first child of Thomas Walsh and Mary (Partridge) Davis, was born Dec. 20, 1833, at Barrington, Yates county, N. Y. She was married to Rev. LeRoy Royce, Aug. 22, 1854 at Hudson, Mich. Rev. LeRoy Royce was born Sep. 3, 1831 at Bennington, Morrow county, Ohio. They lived at 1495 Addison Road, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1907-8, where he was doing supply work in Congregational churches, he being a clergyman of that sect. Died Oct. 7, 1908.

Note 14—



HARRIET D. ROYCE (4):

Daughter of Rev. LeRoy and Mary (Davis) Royce, was born October 3, 1855, at Washington, Richland county, Ohio. She married Charles F. Shuey, Sep. 27,....., in Lexington, Richland county, Ohio.

They lived in Chicago—Oak Park, Ill.—when this writer lived in River Forest, Chicago (1900-'01). They afterwards moved to California, but Harriet came east at different times and visited with us at Delaware, Ohio, and her brother, Rev. Luman Royce, at Cleveland, Ohio. She was known to all of us as "Aunt Hattie" and was quite congenial with everyone; especially did Edwin (3) enjoy having her smoke a cigar with him. Her singing of the "spirituals"—especially "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"—delighted the grandchildren of Edwin (3).

Note 15—



WILLIAM THOMAS ROYCE (4):

Son of Rev. LeRoy and Mary (Davis) Royce, was born May 12, 1860, at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. He married Ada Norris, April 17, 1884, at Bates City, Knox county, Illinois, and the marriage ceremony was performed by his father.

Note 16—



EV. LUMAN HERBERT ROYCE (4):

He is the fifth and youngest child of Rev. LeRoy and Mary (Davis) Royce; was born June 6, 1868, at Hartford, Licking county, Ohio. He was married to Mayme Gardner on Sep. 3, 1891, at Delaware, Ohio, the fathers of bride and groom officiating. See Note 13 for sketch of the groom's father, Rev. LeRoy Royce. The Rev. J. H. Gardner, D. D., the father of the bride, was, for thirty-five years, pastor, or presiding elder, in the Ohio Conference of the M. E. church (1865-1900): Middleport, Chillicothe, Portsmouth, Columbus, Washington C. H., Zanesville, Ironton, Nelsonville. Presiding Elder of the London district, 1883-1887, during which period he served the conference as a delegate to the General Conference. In 1887, returning to the pastorate, he served the First Church at Newark, Ohio; St. Paul's of Delaware; Mt. Vernon Avenue of Columbus, and churches in Circleville and Wellston, all in Ohio. In 1900, he took a superannuate relation to the conference, but was active until his death, giving ministerial services in any conference wherever he was needed. His passing was on Aug. 13, 1904, at Delaware, Ohio, and a beautiful memoir was written and published by Dr. Isaac F. King, of Columbus, Ohio, who was a colaborer and a long time friend of Dr. Gardner.

I find, by the family records, that Rev. LeRoy Royce was a Chaplain in the Civil War. Rev. Gardner was a Chaplain, of the 17th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Twenty-six years after the closing of the war, their children marry—Rev. Royce's son, and Rev. Gardner's daughter.

Luman Herbert Royce is a Congregational clergyman, and in 1907-'08 was engaged in building a new church in Cleveland. In later years he was connected with the Congregational churches of America in a national campaign of church extension and building, and located for a time at Coral Gables, Florida, with work that carried him all over Florida and possibly other southern territory.

Note 17—



POLLY DAVIS (ROYCE) MEYER (5):

Polly Davis Royce must have been "enthused" over her grandfather's war-time experiences, for we received the following invitation to her wedding:

"Reverend and Mrs. Luman H. Royce request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Polly Davis to Mr. J. Donald Meyer, First Lieutenant Infantry United States Army on Saturday evening, November the thirtieth nineteen hundred and eighteen at eight o'clock. The Schenley Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania."

Note 18—



PHRAIM DUNHAM:

Was married to Melissa A. Palmer on Dec. 23, 1857, when Melissa lacked still a month of attaining her sixteenth birthday. To this union there was born a daughter, Lucia Levisa, on July 19, 1859, and she became one of earth's noble women; see next sketch for what this writer thought of her.

This marriage was not a happy one in every respect, however, and there was a separation. Melissa married Edwin Davis (3), for her second husband, some seven years later. See sketches or Notes 23 and 24.

Note 19—



LUCIA LEVISA (DUNHAM) ADAMS (4):

Was born July 19, 1859, at Pataskala, Ohio, and married to John E. Adams,, 1887. When this writer first met her—1893—at LaGrange, Ill., Prof. Adams was connected with some educational institution at LaGrange (I do not think it was the public schools), and they had two delightful children—Lora, aged five, and Helen, four. We, Daisy Deane Davis and I, were seeing the World's Fair at Chicago, about twenty miles away, and enjoying it as "sweethearts" naturally would. My brother, Will., and I lived at some hotel, near Grand Crossing, and immediately adjacent to the "Fair" in Jackson Park, while Daisy Deane Davis lived with the Adams'.

In later years (1900-'01) we lived close to the Adams' in River Forest, Chicago, Ill., and through some very trying circumstances and sickness in our family, Lucia and her husband were ever ready to help, advise and sympathize with us. Later on, in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the summer of 1903, perhaps, these splendid folks spent some time with us, together with their daughters; then in 1914 we had a visit from them in Hyatts, Ohio, and so we felt very close to all of them. On March 8, 1918, we received the following telegram: "H. H. Keys, Hyatts, Ohio. Mamma died Friday. Papa went to Florida. Will write later. Lora Adams." Lucia had been ill for some time; was taken suddenly worse while down in Florida and passed on. Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys and her mother went to Chicago for the funeral.

Lucia Adams was a beautiful woman, her hair "white as the driven snow" even in middle age; she turned gray in her teens. She was just as sweet and wholesome in character as she was beautiful. Everybody that knew Lucia loved and respected her.

Note 20—



PROF. JOHN E. ADAMS:

Was born Feb. 24, 1863. See copy of letter I finally got this splendid relative to write in regard to himself and family. It reminds me, somewhat, of these modern, short-story writers, giving, at the request of the magazine editors, a biographical sketch of themselves, and not taking it too seriously. John Adams is far too fine a man and relative to have this record leave him in mind as that letter might; still, it is one angle of his jolly nature, and I shall not edit or delete it in the least.

I cannot give with accuracy his entire contact with educational circles in and around Chicago, but I do know that before, during and after the World's Fair, held in Chicago (1893), he was at LaGrange; next at River Forest, where he has lived for some thirty-five years. He was principal there for several years, then principal of Arnold school and still later of Waller High School, both in Chicago. He is still principal of Waller High School at 2007 Orchard Street (1931).

He has worked with the publishers of text-books, in the selection of materials for readers; traveled to the four corners of the earth during vacations and variously disported himself, besides giving the Village Board of River Forest years of service. That he has been eminently successful in his school work at the same time is evidenced by his promotions through the years.

He has spent some time with this writer in Florida, and we see him at intervals in his own home in River Forest—ten miles from the center of Chicago. Last summer (1930) we met in Michigan. It is my hope that when he retires from school activities we may be privileged to be together more frequently.

The following is a copy of the letter, mentioned earlier in this sketch:

"ARNOLD SCHOOL, CHICAGO.

Tel. Lincoln 2400

J. E. ADAMS, Principal.

River Forest, Ill., Dec. 27, 1908.

Dear Hal:—

About a year ago you asked me for my biography, but being of such a retiring disposition it has taken me all this time to cultivate sufficient nerve to respond. Here it is without any reservation or modesty. It is farther back than my memory goes, but if report is correct, I first came to light Feb. 24, 1863, on a farm near Loveland, Ohio, of poor but handsome parents. For a short period I was of the ordinary red and "yeller" variety, but parents soon discovered that I possessed the great traits and possibilities that later were bound to astonish a waiting world. Of all these great traits, there has never been any later indications, so you'll simply have to take my word for it. Of course they were there, or they would not have been seen. At the age of six I enrolled as a student in that great American Educational Institution, the "Deestriect skule." I remember this event very distinctly because of the number of impressions made on my rear anatomy before I got fairly started. But once in, I gave the school the honor of my presence for the nine following winters. Here, Mr. Historian, I would like to linger and tell you experiences that would fill a good sized book, but I am afraid that you might be tempted to use some of them in your compilation. I attended Loveland High School for two years, and then was at O. W. U. for four years, from which I stepped out upon the "arenar", leastways that is where I am supposed to have stepped. I have "Prexy Payne's" word for it. The "arenar" does not seem to have noticed my arrival as yet, but that is for it to attend to, not I. You asked only for my school days, and I suppose the account should end here. Well, to make a long story short, the young and unsophisticated youth got married, and has been going to school ever since.

My father and mother lived at Loveland, Ohio. Father—Edwin Adams, b. Sep. 17, 1837, Brown county, Ohio; Mother—Charlotte Roderick, b. Oct. 28, 1839. Children: Henry Eli, b. Jan. 26, 1862, d. in inf.; John E., b. Feb. 24, 1863, residence River Forest, Ill.; Anna Belle, b. 17, 1865, residence Pleasant Plain, O.; Edward Yale, b. Sep. 6, 1867, residence Murdock, O.; Blanche, b. July 12, 1875, residence Loveland, O.

Anna Belle m. Edward Soth, Pleasant Plain, O.; children: Edwin, b. Jun. 18, 1894; Michael Raynord, b. Nov. 21, 1897, d. Mch. 7, 1902; Paul K., by. Jun. 11, 1900; William Leslie, b. Jun. 9, 1903. Husband died Feb. 14, 1904.

Edward Yale was married October, 1888, to Ella Burton, and is a farmer; children, Alden, Cecil and DeWitt—never knew ages.

Blanche married Dr. Charles Harlamert, Loveland, Ohio, October, 1896; children: Charlotte Ruth, b. July, 1898; Dorothy May, b. March, 1902.

We are spending the Holidays very quietly at home. Shall attend theatre a few times, and have some friends with us New Year's day.

We often wish you and yours were not far from us, cspecially on Holiday occasions. School closed for vacation on Dec. 23d., and opens again on Jan. 4th.

With love and best wishes to all of you for a happy year, I am

Yours cordially,

John."

HIGH SCHOOL NEWS—by Edna Levine. Chicago paper, February 12, 1932:

"Training for self-government—the development of a sense of responsibility—is the greatest need in our high school education today," said Principal John E. Adams of Waller high school. "It is our chief pride at Waller that if it is necessary for a teacher to leave the room during the lesson period, the work will go on without interruption. Substitute teachers say it is easy to take over classes at Waller."

Perhaps it is because Principal Adams worked long and earnestly for his own education that he is able to impress upon his students the value of the schooling offered Chicago high school boys and girls. He was born in Loveland, Ohio, and attended the public schools there. Encouraged by his own high school principal, who later became the superintendent of the Boston schools and a noted educator, the young John Adams decided to go to college. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1887, and for the next six years taught at Aurora, Ill. In 1893, he went to LaGrange and taught another year. He obtained his doctor's degree in physics from Ohio Wesleyan, and for five years was superintendent of schools at River Forest, Ill. Then he entered the Chicago school system, acting as principal of the Goudy elementary school for two years, and principal of the Arnold elementary for fourteen years.

On January 1, 1915, he became principal of Waller high school.

TEACHERS AND GRADUATES FETE RETIRING CHIEF OF WALLER

JOHN E. ADAMS QUILTS MELTING POT.

"I have been working ever since I was two years old. I think it's time I took a rest." That is the attitude of John E. Adams, principal of Waller High School, toward his retirement, which became effective with the closing of school this week. At least, that's what "Father John" as he is called behind his back, says he thinks about it. He wouldn't be so sentimental as to admit that he would like to go on in his job. Maybe, in fact, he doesn't even want to go on in it—but he's been principal at Waller for 19 years—"stirring the melting pot" as he once put it. Gruff and yet kindly, that's John E. Adams.

Last week-end 101 faculty members and friends gathered at the Parkway hotel to give him a testimonial dinner.

2,000 ALUMNI PAY TRIBUTE.

Another testimonial was given him by more than 2,000 alumni who recently gathered at the school for their first reunion. Mr. Adams could remember them—the good students and the bad—and could still give them a carpet lecture, if they needed it. There were no lectures, though, for they had all learned long since that John was right.

More prized, however, than any of these, are the little testimonials he gets from time to time, from Wallerites who have been forth and returned. With no notion that he was being interviewed for publication, he recounted a story of how one of his former students had stopped by his house in River Forest while he was working in his garden and had told him that he (the student) had come several miles out of his way to tell him that the appreciation of literature gained at Waller had been the greatest spiritual aid he had found in weathering the depression.

BELIEVES IN VERSATILITY.

"I don't need a lot of physical goods as long as I have my books," the ex-Waller student told him. Mr. Adams told the story to illustrate a point in a discussion we were having on the business of education. He believes that education should give a man culture, and an appreciation of spiritual values to the extent that he will not need a lot of expensive things to make him happy. But he also believes that every boy should learn a trade, even though he intends to go into a white collar job.

“The face of the world is changing so rapidly that man needs to be less of a specialist—more able to change his means of livelihood—in case his chosen field should suddenly be revolutionized,” Mr. Adams explained. “Every boy ought to be able to do several kinds of work, both with his head and with his hands.”

SEES DEFECTS IN SYSTEM.

Yet he believes that public higher education is a mistake. “Some children ought never to go to school—or, at least, not for long,” he declared. “They’re morons—incapable of learning anything—yet yoked to the rest of the students by our democratic system. They hold back the ones who could learn, frustrate the teaching system, and run up the cost of the school system enormously. There’s no reason for trying to teach them—maintaining a parental school for that special purpose. They’ll never learn, but in the name of democracy we waste thousands of dollars and hours in trying to teach them.

“At the other extreme, there is no sense in maintaining Crane college and state teachers’ colleges. Why should the state or the city bear the expense of fitting the teacher for his profession? If he can’t pay his way, let him learn to do that first—and he’ll be a better teacher for having had to learn.”

BEGAN IN RURAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Adams knows about that from experience, for he began his teaching career in a country school while working on a farm near Loveland, O., where his parents had moved when he was 2 years old. He was only 11 years old when he taught his first classes and was still attending school in his own grade.

He spent two years in the Loveland High School, after which he attended the preparatory department of Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, O. He was graduated in 1887, teaching meanwhile in the district school. Soon after graduation he married Miss Lucia L. Davis, and with his bride went to Aurora, Ill., where he held his first big teaching job at Jennings seminary. For six years he taught science and mathematics at the seminary, and then for a year he taught biology in LaGrange High School. He was elected superintendent of the River Forest schools and held the position for five years.

IN CHICAGO 34 YEARS

In 1899 he entered the Chicago schools, his first assignment being that of principal of the Goudy school. Two years later he was transferred to become principal of the Arnold school, and in 1914 to the principalship of Waller High School.

Since the death of his wife in 1919 he has found hard work—a long cultivated habit—his best friend.

—CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE (6-11-1933).

“River Forest, Ill., June 21, 1933.

Dear Hal:

The weather is too hot here for writing or anything else, but I’ll get a line off to you anyway. I am now on the retired list, and after 48 years in the school line, I am enjoying a change. I must say, however, that I have enjoyed life and enjoyed the work all the way. I have been surprised at the host of friends among teachers and alumni that have shown up, in the last few months. But from the Waller alone I have graduated over 3,800, the most of whom are in or around Chicago. I am glad that fate led me to Chicago—and my one regret has been that you are not here too. . . . My annuity will take care of my financial wants, but as I still am enjoying good health, I shall want to get into something interesting and worth while doing. . . . Cordially,

J. E. Adams.”

Note 21—



LORA ADAMS (5):

Was born May 11, 1888, at LaGrange, Illinois, the oldest child and daughter of Prof. John E. and Lucia Levisa (Dunham) Adams. Attended the grades and high schools of River Forest, Chicago, Ill., where she graduated. Afterwards entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, her distinguished father's alma mater, and finished her degree work at Chicago University.

Has taught in the schools of Chicago now for a number of years, between her travels over the globe. When the World's War broke out, she was in Germany, and had some trying experiences in getting out and back to the States and home. Only this past year (1931) she has spent six months in travel, spending a little time, but all too short, with us here in Florida; on to Panama, Columbia, S. A., back to Mexico and some time in the western states, including California, where she saw our daughter, Margaret, at Los Angeles. In a previous year she visited Alaska with her father and beheld the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," along with other wonders of that far northern country.

In lieu of an article written by the modest Lora, which she refused to send, we shall insert a bit from some of her letters to our daughter, Ruth, and ourselves, in order that it may say something about our muchly-traveled member of the family circle, school teacher and generous friend.

"You see, I count years from September to June . . . I'd better explain before you think I have inherited a fortune that I am on a sabbatical leave of five months which means that I get about half of my salary, while I am traveling. I have been traveling since the first of February. (Written July 24th and she had not yet finished her trip.) On my way to Florida, I visited in Indianapolis and Cincinnati, stopped at Chattanooga, Atlanta, Berea and Cumberland Gap. Of course I enjoyed Florida and you know the places I saw there. (She also visited this writer's family while there.) Then I went along the Gulf to New Orleans . . . took a 12-day cruise to Panama, flew across the Canal and back besides spending a night at each end of the Canal. Then . . . continued . . . to San Antonio . . . met friends at Lake Charles, La., and Houston. My former roommate at O. W. U. lives in San Antonio. The country was beautiful in Texas in April . . . Then came the big trip to Mexico City where we stayed five weeks . . . Carlsbad Caverns, N. M., was the next point of interest. And then California where we have been six weeks. This (Santa Barbara) is the most beautiful place we have been . . . a millionaires' playground. We have been taken on rides along the coast and into the mountains.

Irene stopped in Lisbon on her trip to the Mediterranean in 1927 and it was a festival day, and she thought it a very gay place. I'd love to hear about your trip to Portugal. I was in England, Holland, Belgium, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy (the year the World War broke out).

Helen and Jack have been married for eleven years now. They have their crowd of four or five couples who enjoy golf, auto rides and parties. My dad and I enjoy a little more leisure after a busy day at school, so our pleasures are usually something more passive, such as theatres, books, music, lectures, "movies." The Geographic Society gives travel lectures, always illustrated, and usually of some recently explored territory, twice a month. For two years I've had season tickets for the opera and the Theatre Guild plays, and for plays a little less literary but with splendid actresses, such as Ethel Barrymore, Jane Cowl, etc. (Lynn Fontaine)."

—written July 24, 1931, from Santa Barbara to Portugal.

"We sail on the Malolo for Honolulu from L. A. Harbor for a 5-day trip on the ocean and a five weeks' stay there."—July 7, 1934.

"The royal poincianas, golden shower and bougainvillea have been at their best this last month as well as many others that I don't know the name of. The beach at Waikiki is just right for bathing. That is in front of our hotel—Moana-Seaside. President Roosevelt stayed at the Royal Hawaiian just next to ours and we saw him almost every time he left the hotel. We were interested in other ships which stopped at Honolulu, and we went through the EMPRESS OF JAPAN, PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, ASAMA MARU, and many others. Picking out one for a future trip."—August 3, 1934.

"Lora, are you doing islands as a specialty? Last year it was Bermuda, this year Hawaii, so where next?" Helen Davis thus shows that she knows all about this thing called "wanderlust." It is certainly in Lora's heels.

"NIGHT FLIGHT" (Very interesting story of S. A. flying) Antoine de Saint Exapery.

"TRADER'S WIFE" (Africa) Jean Kenyon Mackenzie.

"LIGHT HEARTED JOURNEY" (Motor trip through France) Anne Bosworth Greene.

"THE MACADAM TRAIL" (Etchings by E. H. Snyder) Mary Day Winn.

"YOUR MEXICAN HOLIDAY" Anita Brenner.

"THE EDUCATION OF A PRINCESS" (Russian story).

"ONCE A GRAND DUKE" (Russian).

"THE GRASS ROOF" (Korean story).

"You see, my taste runs to travel," Lora wrote with the above list of books. When she is not being carried away physically from her "home port," she is going away on the "magic carpet" of dreams, guided by her books and lectures. Where to, next, Lora—Russia, Japan, China, India? Perhaps all of them in one big trip around the world?

Lora Adams is very much like her mother in many ways, and such a goodly heritage it is. Beautiful gray head of hair and florid complexion—good to look upon; jolly and sweet disposition. The only objection that I can reasonably set up is that she has neglected to marry and extend the branches of this family tree.

Note 22—



ELEN (ADAMS) BOOTH (5):

The second and youngest child and daughter of Prof. John E. and Lucia Levisa (Dunham) Adams, was born July 31, 1889, at LaGrange, Illinois.

After finishing the grades and graduating from high school in River Forest, Chicago, Illinois, upon her fell the large responsibility of the home. Her mother passed on in March, 1918, and on March 17, 1920, she married John R. Booth. Their home is in River Forest, and she continues to look after the comfort of her father always.

To me she has always been "Helen of Troy, daughter of Jupiter, who caused the gay youth of Paris to go daffy, etc.," as she will surely confirm, should you ask her. We had the privilege of meeting her again only this past summer (1930) in Michigan, and it was indeed a pleasure.

Note 23—



DWIN DAVIS (3):

The following biographical sketch was written by the Rev. Staley F. Davis, the son of Edwin Davis, and it was printed in the *Daily Gazette* (Delaware, Ohio), March 23, 1915:

"Edwin Davis was born in Barrington, Yates county, N. Y., June 22, 1835. Dying March 16, 1915, he lacked but three months and six days of rounding out fourscore years of life.

He came of sturdy New England stock, which had its origin in England and Wales. His grandfather, Isaac Davis, was born in Hartford county, Conn., in 1767, and was ten years old when the War of Independence began. The accurate record ends there, but the tradition is that his forbears came from the British Isles in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father, Thomas Davis, was born at Charleston, Ontario county, N. Y., March 22, 1800. His mother was Mary Partridge, born Aug. 21, 1803, in Vermont. An unbroken record carries her line back to Jasper Partridge, who came from England and settled in Connecticut in 1632.

When Edwin was yet a babe, his parents moved from Barrington, N. Y., to Bronson, Huron county, Ohio. The trip was made by wagon, and Edwin, a sick child, was carried on a pillow. Happy were the childhood days in Huron county, where he and his sister, Mary, one and a half years older than he, were inseparable companions, going to school, wading the brooks, gathering wild flowers, and helping in the work.

While they were yet children, the family made another move to a farm in Monroe county, Michigan, where the country was still quite wild. Edwin has told his children and grandchildren of watching all night at the sugar camp fires, while the wolves howled in the woods around.

He was raised in a very religious atmosphere. His mother's deep religious nature, as well as the primitive condition of the country, where a few hundred miles meant permanent separation, is revealed by a letter which she wrote to her mother when she and her husband moved to Ohio. The letter closes with some original verses, a few lines of which read as follows:

'My dearest friends, 'tis hard to part
From those who lie so near my heart;
To bid my parents both adieu,
My brother, dear, and sister too.

But something bears my spirit up;
I now enjoy a glorious hope
That I shall meet them all above
Encircled in the arms of love.

And since it is out Father's will
We should be parted here awhile,
In sweet submission, all as one,
We'll say,—His righteous will be done.'

His father, Thomas Davis, was an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church. But that church was too slow in assuming its antislavery attitude, and he left it to become a local preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He continued to farm for a living, but preached all over northern Ohio and southern Michigan, and gave himself unsparingly to the cause of the slave. He took an active and leading part in the 'Underground Railroad Movement'—assisting escaping slaves on their way to Canada and freedom.

Edwin's sister, Mary, married a Wesleyan preacher, Rev. L. R. Royce, who became pastor at Pataskala, Ohio. Edwin visited his sister there, and remained to practice his trade as carpenter. One of the active members of the church was Peter Palmer, and Edwin met his daughter, Melissa. Edwin volunteered early in the war, and proceeded to the army camp with

the company from Pataskala. But he was never mustered in, being forcibly excused by his inability to pass the physical test.

His brother-in-law served as chaplain in the army. He returned Sep. 6, 1864. Edwin had that day been assisting Peter Palmer making cider, and, dressed in his working clothes, direct from the cider press, to the surprise of all, he and Melissa stood before the Rev. Mr. Royce and were married.

They lived in Pataskala until 1882, when the family moved to Delaware, for the purpose of giving their children better educational privileges. He built their home, largely with his own hands, in 1883-84. Since that time he has been a semi-invalid, with increasing infirmities, but when he could not work at his trade, he cultivated his mind, in companionship with the great books, and turned his skill to the creation of beautiful things on canvas and in wood."

The *Daily Gazette* (Delaware, Ohio) published the following under the date of May 5, 1899:

"REMARKABLE MAN. Yet Comparatively Unknown to Delaware People. Is a Thorough Student of Religion and Politics—Has Many Valuable Wood Carvings—Built His Own Home.

One of the most remarkable men in Delaware is a man unknown to most of our citizens. He is seldom seen on our streets, in our churches and other places of public gatherings, although he has lived in our midst for a score or more of years. The house in which he lives is unlike any other in our city. The stone in the foundation was quarried and laid by himself, without the aid of anyone; he framed and put together the building, mixed the mortar, built the chimneys and plastered all the rooms. He did all the painting and frescoing. Some of the frescoing is not excelled by any to be found hereabouts. In every room, from cellar to garret, there is to be seen most exquisite and beautiful carving, all done by himself. The furniture is mostly of his own make. The walls are covered by his own paintings. He has a large and well selected library, is a close student, and is thoroughly posted in religion and politics. He is familiar with all the current events of the day. It would repay anyone having a taste for the curious, skillful and beautiful, in either carving or painting, to visit this man in his home and look upon the wonderful creations of his imagination and skill.

Reference is made to Mr. Edwin Davis of 206 West William Street."

And so he continued to the end. In September last, all the five remaining children gathered to celebrate Mr. and Mrs. Davis' golden wedding. He was very happy and the hours of fellowship with children and grandchildren and other relatives and friends who gathered in his home were all golden.

Edwin Davis was a lover of nature and understood her as only a lover can. He always had living plants around him. His garden, with old fashioned flowers, pansies, lilies, cosmos, dahlias, honey-suckle, columbine, marigold, sun-flowers, was a perennial delight.

He was a close student of history and antiquities and philosophy and ethics and science, and a most fascinating conversationalist. When confined to his room by infirmities, his mind roamed the universe and explored the intricate problems of philosophy.

He was a sincere searcher for the truth and a hater of all shams and hypocrisy and a lover of all that is beautiful in nature and in life. His philosophy of life enabled him to face the unknown without a tremor. He realized the meaning of his failing strength and wrote to his daughter, when her child had died a few months ago,—“We all sympathize with you in your bereavement. I can only join with the rest. Such is our lot. That that is born must die. We lament the loss of dear ones, but nature exacts of each of us the tribute of our life, and we must

submit to the inexorable demands. I, too, shall soon pass into the unexplored future. I do not dread the event.'

He died as he wished he might, with his mind clear, without warning, without a groan, with a loved one near."

That "loved one" was Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys. She had gone up to Delaware from Hyatts, with her father, to see that all was well around the home, as "Mother Davis" was in Chicago, and "Father Davis" was visiting with us. They were starting on the return and "Father Davis" complained that the exertion had impaired his breathing, and almost with those words passed away.

A poem, written by Edwin Davis in his young manhood, probably about 1855:

"A PRAYER

God, I confess Thee sovereign Lord of all;
To Thy name now with humble voice I call;
To Thy great sovereign majesty I bring
My all, my body, soul, and everything
Which I possess, and pray Thee now accept
The offering which I bring; and wilt Thou let
Thy blessings freely flow into my heart,
That I from guilt and sin may be set free;
And humbly may I always worship Thee.
Lord, wilt Thou purify my sinful heart;
Bid each unholy vice and sin depart;
And may my mind arise from things of earth
To Thee, my joy and comfort. May the word
Be precious to my soul, by sin oppressed,
And may I seek in Thee my lasting rest."

A poem, written by Edwin Davis, July 14, 1855:

"How sweet it is to sing
Of our Redeemer, King,
Our Saviour friend,
Who all our sins forgive
And died that we might live
At God's right hand.
He left the courts of bliss
And came to earth to taste
The bitter cup.
They pierced his tender side,
He bowed his head and died;
He drank it up.
Then do, His servants ye,
Proclaim the word which He
By you hath sent.
Salvation in His name
To all the world proclaim,
And cry 'Repent'."

The Davis family have kept up what they call "The Circular Letter" for thirty years or more now, and are still doing so. The following is a copy of Edwin Davis' last contribution:

"206 W. Wm. St., Delaware, Ohio.

Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1915

To the bunch:

The letter came today and you need not accuse me of any delinquency. Furthermore, I have a suggestion for those who delay these sheets. If you have not time to write more just say, We are well, or ill, (as the facts will justify), and hope you are enjoying the same blessing; and, send the package along.

This is about all I ought to write at the present juncture, perhaps, for I feel a pervasive dullness. Haven't done much dreaming, nor even sensible thinking, of late. We all, the mother, Hattie (Shuey), and I, went down to spend the day with the Keyes, a week ago Saturday last, and it was too much for me. My wind broke,—got a fall—struck on the hip and arm and have not felt at all keen since. It made me quite lame. Am still in the dumps, but feeling somewhat better, and hope as the weather improves at the departure of winter to get a little rational.

Yes, Staley, nature is an open book, and we are beginning to read the lines. Men in past ages—and our own time is sadly tintured—have placed too much confidence in conjecture, myth, and fable, to read nature's book intelligently; but the leaves are being turned carefully now, and are yielding treasures for thought never dreamed of before. And in the process of our time the myths and legends of the past are fast retiring to the shades of obscurity.

And, not only in the physical world, but in moral perceptions, advance is being made. Although the nations that have inscribed on their banners, 'The leaders of the world,' are at fierce, murderous war, there is born of modern perception an under-current that is rising, and which will, in the not far off future, stifle strife and militarism, and greed, which is its incentive, and bring peace and good will among men, when everyone shall labor for humanity's good and the happiness of the whole people of the world.

Greed is the curse of the world. Eliminate the scourge of greed from the world of men, and place justice in the foreground, and a marvelous revolution in human affairs would be inevitable. There would be no wars, there would be no want, no oppression; the wheels of human progress would run smoothly.

There, I have indulged in dreaming again. It's about all I can do.

Good-bye. Regards for all.

From the dad, E. D."

The last letter written by Edwin Davis (day before he died), from Hyatts, Ohio, to his daughter, Eudora Ruth (Davis) Smith, follows:

"Hyatts, Ohio,

Monday morning, March 15, 1915.

Dear Daughter:

I write under some difficulties, but I write.

My paper is poor—have a poor light, and as usual write with a pencil. Yes, I am at Hyatts.

Your mother left for Chicago on Saturday, but I had already shipped off, for H. Luman Royce came down to Delaware on Thursday last and in the evening I came down here with him. He stayed over night and went to Columbus in the morning. He preached there Sunday. Hal and Daisy and Dorothy went down Sunday morning to hear him spout, and spent the day at Charley Moore's, coming back in the evening.

Fanny (Keys) came up Sunday morning, and we all went to church to hear Mr. Abell—Ruth's best boy—who is to preach to them (here) during the coming year. He seems quite a nice boy, and has gotten the trade of preaching pretty well learned. He is still a student at O. W. U.

Yes, I went to church, and was pretty tired when the longspun effort was over. Think I will not soon repeat the offense against my rules of propriety. . . .

The most of the gang here went up to Pap Keys' (my father) to dinner yesterday, but Ruth put up a fine chicken roast for those who stayed.

As for myself I am getting along as well as could be expected. A little effort does me, so I have to keep pretty quiet. . . .

Daisy says you must come to Hyatts for your first landing up here, but I think you can do as you please about it. You will, I suppose, get here about the time your mother gets home, and if she is delayed, I will be at the oldstand waiting for you.

Send your letters, as usual, to Delaware, and I will be there.

From the dad, E. Davis."

The foregoing gives this Edwin Davis' outstanding accomplishments and characteristics best, but I would like a personal word.

His wife first saw him in a pulpit. During a most friendly conversation with this writer, he remarked,—“I once believed as you do, and would that I could yet, but cannot.” One of the Ohio Wesleyan University professors, after looking over his library, pronounced it one of the best he knew of. Absolutely tolerant and respectful to the view of others still he was a keen and mighty adversary in argument. To me there was great pleasure in sharing with him those “dreamings,” as he was wont to say, and one, just couple of months before he slipped away, will give the bent they were likely to take: “My dreaming of late has been of a far off period—the earliest period which records the presence of man upon this mundane sphere; a period when there was no Mediterranean sea as we know it now; when Europe was joined to northern Africa, and the great Sahara desert was a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—a sea. That was a long time ago; before the great ice age, which submerged the most of Europe as we know it, and a large part of our continent. Think of it! In that far off period, under massive formations of stalagmite, that at the lowest estimate have been in process of formation 250,000 years, are unearthed remains of man and his handiwork. Nor do we know that the most remote in time that man has left a record of himself has been discovered. Farther back in duration, when the Sequoia, the mammoth trees of California, and many other semitropical and tropical plants flourished within the arctic circle, there was a genial climate there that was suitable for the habitation of man, and some are so bold as to look to this now frigid region for man's first appearance. This may be only dreaming, and may not.”

Many were the good cigars, stogies, pipes, it mattered little to us, that we burned, while we talked by the hours. “Father Davis” would say afterwards,—“Hal and I been *gas-pottin'* again.”

Note 24—



ELISSA AMELIA (PALMER) DAVIS:

The youngest child of PETER and LEVISA (SKEELS) PALMER, was born Jan. 27, 1842, about four miles northeast of Pataskala, Ohio, in the country, on her father's farm.

She was married to Ephraim Dunham, on Dec. 23, 1857, and to this union there was born a daughter—Lucia Levisa—on July 19, 1859.

She was married the second time to EDWIN DAVIS (3), on Sep. 6, 1864.

"Both PALMER and SKEELS families were of good reputation, no stain rests on their fair name, so far as I have any knowledge, and that's a goodly heritage, better than gold; though gold is greatly to be desired—a little bit more than many of us have. But, the good name is better still. Try to impress upon your children and their children that they must keep up the reputation of an unsullied name"—extract from a letter written by Melissa Davis, Jan. 12, 1908.

The following are extracts from a published letter written by Melissa Davis, entitled "Early Church of Pataskala, Ohio":

"It was in the fall of 1854, as a girl of twelve, with my parents, I moved into Pataskala, then known as Coninetown. The home we moved into was the fourth house erected in the village. . . . I well remember, as we rode in for the first time, our way was over commons, where now are streets, and when we arrived at our destination, we found the 'home' to consist of a kitchen only, the other part of the dwelling not being completed. For sleeping apartments we had the woodshed, in which a rough floor had been laid, and walls papered, while a rag-carpet (mother's own make) covered the floor, and an extra amount of straw, which upon treading, one had the idea that it was intended as a mammoth bed. The room was partitioned off by quilts, into three sleeping rooms, and in them we lived the first winter, and in addition took boarders and lodgers, and perchance the belated travelers, for ours was the only house in the village to accommodate the wayfarer that year. Peter Palmer could never say 'no' to anyone asking for food and lodging. The following year our house was completed, while many others sprang up as if by magic. The little frame schoolhouse, built where the present one stands, served the purpose of both school and church—the Methodist Episcopal and Wesleyans occupied it on alternate Sundays. Looking back through the vista of intervening years, it seems such a short time since the first church was built in Pataskala—the Wesleyan Methodist, that stood on Main street, where Mrs. Baldwin's residence now stands. How well I remember some of the self-sacrificing work that it required to build that edifice. The membership was small and not possessed of much wealth, but they were determined that a temple should be built. It was plastered in the winter, when it was necessary to keep a fire going in order that the mortar should not freeze. Luther Palmer kept up that fire, working every day and keeping up the fire at night. Alonzo Palmer, his son, was another self-sacrificing spirit, giving much of his time and strength to the work. When, in the spring of 1862, his body was brought back from the field of battle, an early sacrifice for the preservation of the Union and the freedom of the enslaved, his funeral sermon was preached in this church. Mr. Tresize built for this church what was considered a beautiful pulpit; spent an entire winter in carving and embellishing it, while Peter Palmer gave him his 'house-rent' free for that winter on that account. In its pulpit many men of talent preached,—Dr. Adam Cook, Dr. J. W. Bainum, and Rev. (LeRoy) Royce, who served the church several years, and is now pastor of a Congregational church in Galesburg, Illinois.

In the winter of 1858, a very gracious revival was held in Columbia Center, conducted by William Chedrick and Dr. Warner, the latter warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, when more than one hundred souls were converted, and some thirty of the young converts joined the young M. E. society of this place, the writer being among the number. Not long after this the M. E. church was planned and built, with, perhaps, just as great a sacrifice as was the first church. This last church was dedicated by Granville Moody."

The Delaware (Ohio) *Daily Gazette*, Sep. 8, 1914, published the following:

"A large company of relatives and friends gathered on Sunday and Monday in celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Davis, of 206 West William Street (Delaware, Ohio).

On Sep. 6, 1864, the Rev. L. R. Royce, a chaplain in the army, returning from the war, stopped off in Pataskala, Ohio, long enough to unite in marriage Mr. Edwin Davis and Miss Melissa Palmer. They have resided in Delaware (Ohio) since 1882. Of the six children, one, Edwin, was deceased in childhood. The remaining five were all present for this occasion. They are Mrs. John E. (Lucia) Adams of Chicago; Mrs. G. D. (Zella) Chase of Charlotte, Mich.; Mrs. H. H. (Daisy) Keys of Hyatts, Ohio; Rev. Staley F. Davis of Hackensack, N. J.; Mrs. J. A. (Eudora) Smith of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Thirty-six partook of the anniversary dinner, Sunday noon. Among the out-of-town guests were, the Misses Lora and Helen Adams of Chicago; Miss Louise Chase of Charlotte, Mich.; Mr. H. H. Keys of Hyatts, and four daughters, Dorothy, Ruth, Margaret and Elizabeth; Mrs. Staley F. (Helen) Davis of Hackensack, N. J., and daughters, Marjorie and Jean; Edwin and Herbert Smith of Chillicothe, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Eggleston, J. L. Moore, the Misses Helen, Lucy A., and Joyce Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Smith of Pataskala, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Moore, Mr. Charles W. Moore, Miss Maude A. Moore of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah A. Poole, and daughter, Marion, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis received their friends Monday afternoon and evening, when greetings were read from friends and relatives absent, including a poem for the occasion, written by Mary (Davis) Royce of Cleveland. After the guests had gathered in the evening, the Wedding March from Lohengrin was played by Mrs. Staley F. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis marched in, preceded by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Moore, whose anniversary falls on the same date, they having been married twenty-one years. During the processional, their son, Rev. S. F. Davis, sang, to the strains of the wedding march, beautiful and appropriate words for the occasion, composed by himself.

The two couples took their places under a golden wedding-bell, and received the congratulations of their guests. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the recipients of a number of gifts, including a purse of gold for each, given by their children."

"Mother Davis" was an outstanding W. C. T. U. enthusiast and worker in Ohio, and I record some of the many encomiums printed in the press and otherwise in her honor.

"Mrs. M. A. Davis of Delaware, Ohio, was honored with a seat on the platform at the World's Convention (W.C.T.U.) in Philadelphia."—*The Ohio Messenger*, January, 1923.

In September, 1923, this writer and wife were on a journey to Rochester, Minn. Leaving Columbus, Ohio, we were reading the *Ohio State Journal*, and "Mother Davis" greeted us from the front page with a three-column "spread" of picture, seated at a spinet, in the Deshler Hotel. She was attending a National W. C. T. U. convention, and was being shown much attention and many courtesies. She was in her eighty-second year.

"Mrs. M. A. Davis of Delaware, Ohio, eighty-seven years old, has the distinction of being the oldest living prohibition worker, and is one of the early Ohio 'Crusaders' . . . At the National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union . . . Mrs. Davis will be especially honored."—*Columbus (Ohio) Despatch*.

The writer's wife, Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys, was born in 1873, the year that the "crusaders" began their work against the open saloons, probably first in Hillsboro, Ohio; and, her mother, Mrs. M. A. Davis, carried Daisy Deane in her arms when engaged with other women in their campaign of prayer inside the saloons, if permitted, or on the street or sidewalk in front, otherwise. So, the baby was called "her crusade baby," and she is a "life-member" of the W. C. T. U.

"Melissa A. Davis (mother of Mrs. G. D. Chase), who made her home at the parsonage from Nov. 1, 1928, to July 22, 1929, passed to her reward Aug. 4 (1929) . . . The funeral was held Tuesday, Aug. 6th, at St. Paul's church, Delaware (Ohio), where Mrs. Davis had been a member for nearly fifty years. Dr. B. F. McElroy of the Ohio Wesleyan University made the principal address. Mrs. Davis was in some respects a most remarkable woman. When she was eighty years old, she resolved to secure as many members for the W. C. T. U. as she was years old. She secured eighty new members that year; the next, eighty-one; and the next, eighty-two; and so on till she had personally secured nearly six hundred new members for that organization before she died, all after she was eighty years old. Such an achievement is proof of the Psalmist's words, "They shall still bring forth fruit in old age."—*The Messenger* (Bellevue, Mich.), Rev. G. D. Chase, Editor.

"Rev. Rogers, St. Paul's pastor, had charge of the service. Rev. Rush offered the prayer, and Mrs. Stone, who was with me when father died and helped me so much, spoke for the W. C. T. U. (she is county president). But, the main tributes and obituary were given by Prof. McElroy, who had charge of father's funeral. Music was so beautiful—three contralto solos by Mrs. Pfiffner, the contralto who sang with Mrs. Conklin at Williams Street Church for so many years. She sang 'The Home of the Soul,' sang by Mrs. Aura Smith at father's funeral; 'My Ain Countree,' that Staley sang so often at funerals, and 'Abide With Me.' Will (Keys) said to me that he never heard a more wonderful tribute paid to a woman than was paid to Mother."—Daisy Deane (Davis) Keys, in a letter home, before her return to Florida. We had been in New York City for about six weeks, at our Ruth's graduation from Columbia University, and her sailing again for South America. Daisy Deane went to Delaware, Ohio, to help with her mother, and I returned home to St. Petersburg, Fla. "Mother Davis" lived but just a month to the day.

For thirty-five years as this chronicler's mother-in-law, "Mother Davis" was as nearly perfect as mortals usually get to be, I can sincerely say.

Note 25—



ELLA (DAVIS) CHASE (4):

"The daughter of Edwin and Melissa Amelia (Palmer) Davis, was born in Pataskala, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1865. When she was about sixteen years old her parents moved to Delaware, Ohio, and she entered the Preparatory Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which institution she graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1888. . . On Aug. 2nd of same year she was married to Rev. G. D. Chase, who had united with the Michigan Conference the preceeding year. She brought to the duties of a pastor's wife rare qualifications of both mind and heart. She easily adapted herself to the needs of the local church, serving with marked efficiency wherever she was needed. Her cheerful, radiant personality drew to her hosts of friends and enabled her to inspire with higher purposes a great many lives. She was the mother of five children—three sons and two daughters. Dudley, the first born, passed away at Lansing when seven years of age. Jennifer was taken in the flower of a beautiful young womanhood. Henry was the next to go, a young man of twenty-four. Two children survive—Stanley Chase of Lansing, and Louise Chase at home. . . In her family, Mrs. Chase was all that a devoted wife and mother could be. Blest with a strong constitution, seldom requiring the attendance of a physician, she was unsparing in her service to others. Her last illness was brief—less than two weeks. On Saturday, July 5th (1930), she passed out of the earthly tabernacle into the larger life."—MEMOIR, in *Michigan Annual Conference Report*, Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1930.

Few women are paid the tribute, given to Zella (Davis) Chase at her funeral at Bellevue and Lansing, Michigan. This writer, and wife, were able to attend, leaving Florida within a few hours after notice of her passing. Ministers and presiding elders from widespread areas attended and it is my recollection that eleven of them sat on the rostrum, and she was given much credit for the successful ministry of her distinguished husband.

As a student she was unusually diligent and attained the recognition of same in the award of Phi Beta Kappa on her graduation. This background of intelligent preparation for life bore constant fruit in her long years of self-sacrificing service to man and womankind.

To her we are indebted for a considerable research into the family history of the DAVIS and PALMER lines, incorporated into this record.

At the memorial service, held on the opening morning of the Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, following Zella (Davis) Chase's death, "an address of great strength and beauty" was very fittingly given by her husband, Rev. G. D. Chase, and I quote one paragraph: "The earth abideth. It is the enduring tablet upon which we inscribe our lives. Our Master persistently talked of a Kingdom of Righteousness to be established on this earth, to be realized more and more through the lives of His followers. Helping to build that Kingdom is the most significant achievement of human life. Our deceased comrades did not live unto themselves. They did not seek to save their lives, but poured them out lavishly for the realization of the Kingdom of God." And, I am thinking that the speaker had in mind, in large measure, his own wife, along with those of his co-laborers in the ministry, who had "crossed the bar" within the year.

Note 26—



REV. GRANGER D. CHASE:

The *Daily Chronicle* (Muskegon, Mich.), of Sep. 29, 1903, contained the following: "Granger Douglas Chase Appointed Presiding Elder This District.

The news of the appointment of the Rev. G. D. Chase was received in this city today.

Mr. Chase has won much appreciation for his energetic and resourceful work of organization in the Central M. E. Church in this city. During his two years of pastorate here, Mr. Chase has devoted himself faithfully and conscientiously to the congregation, reorganizing some of the societies, instituting new ones and strengthening the work in every way. The Mission offerings have more than doubled since he took hold and other benevolences have gone away beyond what they were. The church is now in as good and healthful a condition as it has been in recent years, and was able this year to make a gratifying showing at the annual conference.

Granger D. Chase was born in Cuyhoga county, Ohio, eighteen miles from Cleveland, June 20, 1864. He will probably be one of the youngest presiding elders in the conference as he was thirty-nine years of age on June 20th last. He early attended the district schools and later went to Conneaut, Ohio, where he went to high school, living with an uncle who was the superintendent of schools. After being graduated from the high school at Conneaut, Mr. Chase went to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, stopping now and then to teach, and working his way through college. It was soon after he had entered college that Mr. Chase changed the entire course of his life and decided to enter the ministry; although he had come of a Methodist family and had become converted when he was twelve years of age, he had not planned to study for the ministry and was the first one of his family to do so. His first charge was in a church near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was pastor for eight months.

In 1887 Mr. Chase joined the Michigan Conference and received his first appointment in this state to the Pentwater church. His second was to the church at Whitehall, where he



ZELLA (DAVIS) CHASE

remained for two years, so that this part of the Grand Rapids District is his old neighborhood. After leaving Whitehall, Mr. Chase became pastor in turn at Travis City for three years, at Mason for two years, at Cadillac for one year, at Charlotte for three years, at Lansing for two years and finally here in Muskegon for the past two years. In the annual conference he has always been prominent. He has been on the board of examiners ever since completing his own examination, and for the past four years he has been president of the board, an office which will be relinquished in accepting his new duties.

As presiding elder, Mr. Chase and his family, which consists of his estimable wife and three children,—Henry W., age 9; Jennifer Lois, age 8; and Stanley D., age 3½ years,—will take up their residence at Grand Rapids. This will not, however, take Mr. Chase entirely away from Muskegon, as his duties as Presiding Elder will bring him here on official visits at least four times a year."

Reverend Chase has continued in his chosen work throughout the years and at this time (1932) is still active in the ministry at Bellevue, Mich., twenty miles out of Battle Creek. He is still honored by his conference, and at its last session made the memorial address. The report said,—“It was an address of great strength and beauty, and withal a splendid tribute to the work of the Christian Ministry.”

November 2, 1932, he married Mrs. E. H. (Stella) Johnson, an old childhood friend.

Note 27—



STANLEY D. CHASE (5):

The fourth child of Rev. G. D. and Zella (Davis) Chase, was born in 1900 at LANSING. He was educated in the public schools of....., and graduated from high school at..... His collegiate work was done at..... He married Mabel..... at..... on..... He was for..... years at Lansing, Michigan, with a prominent automobile manufacturing company, but at present is in Battle Creek, Michigan, and supervisor for a prominent concern over the Battle Creek area of their activities.

Note 28—



LOUISE A. CHASE (5):

Is the youngest child and daughter of Rev. G. D. and Zella (Davis) Chase, and was born 1907 at Grand Rapids. She was educated in the public schools of Mendon, and graduated from Mendon, Michigan, High School with the class of June, 1925, her father preaching the Baccalaureate Sermon.

Louise has, and is proving herself of inestimable value to her father in the continuation of his work in the ministry of the church since the passing of her splendid mother; taking the mother's place in the activities of the church as far as possible, and keeping up the home for her father. (1931).

Note 29—



REV. STALEY FRANKLIN DAVIS (4):

The son of Edwin and Melissa Amelia (Palmer) Davis, was born April 8, 1877, at Pataskala, Ohio. In 1882 his parents moved to Delaware, Ohio, and his early years were passed in the grades and high school of that city, from which he graduated with honors and a scholarship award. After one or two years of association with this writer in business, he entered Ohio Wesleyan University in his home city of Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated from that institution of learning with honor also,—receiving the Phi Beta Kappa award, as had his sister, Zella (Davis) Chase, before him. During his college years, he won an

oratorical contest in his own university circles, thereby becoming a contestant in a state contest, which he also won by many points. By winning the state contest he became Ohio's representative in a National contest, held in Buffalo, N. Y. He was a singer of much promise then, appearing locally and in Ohio's large cities as bass soloist, and a member of the Ohio Wesleyan University's quartet. In 1904 he was graduated from Drew Theological University at Madison, N. J. During his studies at Drew he accepted and filled a limited number of engagements for concerts and special programs. His was a large repertoire of songs suitable for all occasions. Bishop Henry Spellmeyer said of him,—“Nature has given him a remarkable voice, and training has increased its power and general excellency.” Bishop William F. Anderson said of him,—“He has a voice which only need to be heard in order to be appreciated. It is rich, sympathetic and beautiful. I have heard few voices which appealed more strongly to me.”

He was married to Helen Larter Fredericks of Newark, N. J., on Nov. 4, 1907. See Note 30.

I have not a complete record of his ministry, but the following is interesting, giving some of his many activities about this time:

“REV. MR. DAVIS DECLINES CALL. Additional Salary No Inducement to Him. JERSEY CITY CONGREGATION DESIRES HIS SERVICES.

Parishioners of Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church have been much disturbed over the possibility that their pastor, the Rev. S. F. Davis, might accept a call tendered him to become the pastor of the West Side Avenue M. E. Church, Jersey City. Mr. Davis, however, yesterday assured inquiring members of his congregation that he will return to Epworth if reappointed to the charge at the coming session of the Newark Annual Conference. He believes it is his duty to remain in his present field.

A committee from the Jersey City church, after hearing the Rev. Mr. Davis preach a week ago yesterday, was unanimous in its report, and the call was extended. The present pastor of the West Side Avenue Church is the Rev. J. H. Howard, D.D., a former pastor of Fulton St. M. E. Church of this city. The salary attached is \$700 more than that which Mr. Davis is now receiving at Epworth Church, and in a number of other ways the Jersey City charge is an attractive one.

The Rev. Mr. Davis is doing much thorough, constructive work at Epworth Church, and his removal at this time would be greatly deplored both by his own congregation and his many friends whom he has made since his residence in Elizabeth. It is largely due to his efforts, aided by a capable official board, that the project of building the new church at Stiles Street and Magi Avenue, has reached its present definite proportions. Under Mr. Davis' leadership the church, Sunday school and all other branches of the work have grown, and the necessity of a larger house of worship has been felt for some time.

Epworth's pastor is identified with a number of important religious interests in the city and county. He is President of the Union County Sunday School Association, President of the Elizabeth Local Option League, and President of the Elizabeth Union of Christian Endeavor and Epworth League—the federation of young people's societies in Elizabeth churches.

The unanimous sentiment of the official board of Epworth Church in favor of Mr. Davis' return, and voiced in a set of resolutions recently passed and presented to the presiding elder of the Elizabeth District of the Newark Conference, will doubtless be honored by Bishop Neely in making his appointments at the conference session, which opens in Newark, March 31.”—*Elizabeth (New Jersey) Daily Journal*, March 15, 1909.

The above shows that the Rev. Mr. Davis was a dynamical personality, and it resulted in his early demise and untimely passing. He and this writer escaped death by a narrow margin one night in one of the heaviest fogs that ever enveloped the New York City area, while he was pastor of this church. That is quite another story. This was probably in 1908.

He was later at Hackensack, N. J., and afterwards accepted a second call from the West Side Avenue Church in Jersey City, N. J., where he was for several years, and until he assumed the responsible duties of *Director of the Eastern Division of the Board of Religious Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church*. There were just two positions of this character in the United States, and the other was held by a friend of Rev. Davis', who was stationed in San Francisco, California. Rev. Mr. Davis' headquarters were at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

This arduous task he continued and handled in an eminently successful manner until his death,—some seven years in all, I believe. He lived in Nutley, N. J., which is about ten miles from New York City, and his secretary would meet him on the ferries of a morning and he would dictate answers to correspondence there and in the taxicabs enroute to his offices, to save time and enable him to get out of the city again to fill that day's and evening's engagements. He held Sunday services on the Hudson River steamboats, plying between New York City and Albany at times. His vacations, at Culver Lake, N. J., where he had a cottage, were occupied with the editing of a paper, printed for those resort folks. He was pastor of their church there, and preached to them oftentimes from what they called *The Spirit of the Lake*—a craft fitted up with pulpit, organ and seats, from which the speaker held these union meetings a mile from shore, every clear Sunday evening in the summer; and, the attendance was usually more than five hundred, seated in various small craft surrounding *The Spirit of the Lake*, its voice and the singers. We have beautiful pictures of these scenes, almost a whole page of photogravure, featured by the newspapers in the New York City area. He kept this up for thirteen years or more, and it is still a feature of that delightful resort in the New Jersey hill and lake section.

Rev. Davis' picture hangs in the beautifully appointed church, and a memorial pew for his family with tablet was placed for them, the gifts of admiring friends in and around New York.

He accepted and filled General Conference assignments of his church to the central west and to Florida, to explain the work they were doing in the New York area; broadcasted the teaching of the Sunday school lesson for the Radio Bible Class Sunday afternoons; and lived a life of genuine service to young and old, with little thought for himself. He wrote "The Neighborly Spirit," a book published by the Methodist Book Concern, a few years before he died, and had further ambitions along the line of literary work.

His splendid wife, Helen Larter (Fredericks) Davis, gave to me the following little poem that he wrote and probably used in some of his numerous publications in connection with his various activities:

"THE LAW OF A KING

The law of a king is service,
And the kingliest serve the most.
Then ye who are sons of promise
And would royal lineage boast,
Get under the common burden.
Go, brother the brotherless sons,
And win the spotless guerdon,

The thanks of comforted ones;
 For suffering is numberless,
 The sorrowing are a host.
 The law of a king is service,
 And the kingliest serve the most."—S. F. D.

Stricken amidst his labors one evening, his was an enforced rest for several days or perhaps week or more. His physician then ordered him to the Methodist Hospital in Brooklyn, for a complete examination. His wife accompanied him and left him cheerful and smiling as was his wont. The nurse in passing a little later saw him reading. An hour or less later on, entering his room, they found him departed from the body; its ills had conquered that indomitable spirit, that dynamic force that had ruled for almost fifty years.

To us, who knew and loved him, his passing seemed little short of one of earth's tragedies. He had only about twenty-two years application of those treasures of intellect, stored over very nearly the same length of time in preparation. We cannot understand the divine mind, of which we think him to have been a part, and content ourselves with the thought that it was one of life's privileges to have known and loved him for what he *was* and for what he *did* accomplish. To this writer, his excellent wife and helpmate's observation was such a philosophical and splendid tribute and memoir. She said to us,—“I would rather have been the wife of a good man like Staley Davis for the nineteen years, than that of an ordinary man for a *long* life time.” They were truly a devoted husband and wife. Both musical; both intelligent; both had a wide circle of friends—gladly entertained them and was entertained themselves. Such possessions are much more to be desired than great wealth without such priceless joys.

Any tribute that I may attempt to pay Staley Franklin Davis falls so far short of what is due his memory, that it is nothing but a travesty to add to this feeble effort. So, paraphrasing James Whicomb Riley, and addressing his spirit, “out among the stars somewhere”, I say “good-by, Staley, take good care of yourself”—till we meet again.

Note 30—



ELEN LARTER (FREDERICKS) DAVIS:

The only daughter of Clarence Ellwood and Adelaide Gretta (Vroom) Fredericks, was born at Newark, N. J., May 17, 1885.

She spent her girlhood days, after graduation, in teaching kindergarten, in which work she was very successful and much interested.

Her ability as a musician is unequalled, as far as this writer's observation goes. It is not difficult to remember the exceptionally pleasant evening spent at the home of her parents in Newark, N. J., during May, 1908, when we were delightfully entertained with several hours of music and song by Helen and Staley, and many such, since, over a period of years.

Her father was long connected with John Forsythe, Broadway, New York City, and was prominent in church and social circles in Newark, N. J.

“Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ellwood Fredericks request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Helen Larter, to Staley Franklin Davis, on the evening of Monday, the fourth of November (1907), at half-past eight o'clock, at St. Luke's Methodist Church, Newark, New Jersey.”—copy of her wedding invitation.

In Note 29, I have necessarily, it seemed, used materials that properly belonged in this sketch; but I believe that if Helen Larter (Fredericks) Davis ever sees this record, she will forgive me. We think we know her quite well, and in character and personality she is splendid and beautiful. The manner in which she has responded to the situation developed by the untimely death

of her husband, and accepted the responsibilities of the maintenance of the home, and the guidance of the three children with marked success, calls for more encomiums than I am able to express in words. We usually see her once a year and she is still smiling, still working (teaching), and the children are happy and contented, either studying or accomplishing.

Helen Larter (Fredericks) Davis' father, Clarence Ellwood Fredericks, passed away on January 17, 1924. Her mother, Adelaide Gretta (Vroom) Fredericks, is still with us, and we had the pleasure, this past summer (1931), of visiting with her for a few hours, in Asbury Park, N. J., where she spends most of that delightful seashore's season of religious activities and Methodist conventions.

The family still maintain their hospitable and inviting cottage and grounds at Culver Lake, N. J., which they are still improving, and spend the greater part of their vacation and holiday seasons there.

Note 31—



ELEN MARJORIE DAVIS (5):

Helen Marjorie Davis, the oldest child and daughter of Rev. Staley Franklin and Helen Larter (Fredericks) Davis, was born at 536 Westfield Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., on October 8, 1908. She was educated in the public schools of Hackensack, Jersey City and Nutley, N. J.; graduated from high school in Nutley....., and did her college work at....., New Brunswick, N. J., graduating..... After graduation she accepted a position with.....at..... Recently she is employed in the accounting department of a national organization.

Marjorie is a student, and inclined to follow the work of her father in religious education.

Note 32—



JEAN PALMER DAVIS (5):

Jean Palmer Davis, the second child and daughter of Rev. Staley and Helen Larter (Fredericks) Davis, was born at Hackensack, N. J., 352 State Street, at 11:40 A. M., on July 24, 1914. She was educated in the public schools of Jersey City and Nutley, N. J., graduating from high school in Nutley.....

She is still doing her college work at.....

She is musically inclined and has vocal promise.

Note 33—



DONALD FRANKLIN DAVIS (5):

Donald Franklin Davis, the youngest child and son of Rev. Staley Franklin and Helen Larter (Fredericks) Davis, was born at Hackensack, N. J., 5:45 A. M., on February 1, 1918. He is still in the public schools (1932) at Nutley, N. J. He takes time off to wire the lights in series in his room, and their control is under his pillow; an alarm clock turns on the radio, or off, or both—I am not sure. He might not make a "mess" of life yet.

Radio announcing has been his dream for a long time. He set up a broadcasting station in a "shed" on the rear of their lot. His mother often retired early, and listened to neighborhood programs by the hour. Such careful criticism and encouragement has borne fruit. In the October "CIRCULAR LETTER", Helen Larter Davis reports . . . "stopping in Rutland, Vermont, for Donald who has been announcing on a radio station up there (for nothing)—W. S. Y. B." Such persistency is a commendable attribute.

Note 34—



UDORA RUTH (DAVIS) SMITH (4):

The youngest child and daughter of Edwin and Melissa Amelia (Palmer) Davis, was born in Delaware, Ohio, December 12, 1887.

She was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from high school in 1905. And, from the Ohio Wesleyan University with the class of 1909.

The subject of this sketch was only a youngster when this writer first met her sister, Daisy Deane, and during the couple of years following, and until the sister and I were married, it was a serious problem with Eudora as to whether I came to their home to visit with her, or Daisy. Anyway, she claimed her share of attention; and, after Daisy and I were married, Eudora spent some time with us in our home when she could persuade her parents to permit visits with us. We were located some two hundred miles away, but she came and went just the same. "Aunt Eudora" was quite popular with our own youngsters. We gave our second daughter the name of *Ruth*, and when she was old enough to know about such things, she herself selected *Eudora* to go along with it, giving herself the full name of her Aunt Eudora Ruth, and we were pleased.

Later on in life she became one sweet singer; in solo work at churches and elsewhere, it was genuine pleasure to hear her, note her poise and be able to hear distinctly every word of the song,—so perfect was the enunciation.

She married John Arvin Smith, an Ohio Wesleyan University schoolmate, in June, 1909, and has proved just as splendid a wife and mother as she was a youngster, student and singer. She lives with her husband and family of three sons, in Chillicothe, Ohio, and has since her marriage.

Their children are: Edwin (5), Herbert (5), and Andrew (5).

Note 35—



JOHN ARVIN SMITH:

Is the son of.....and.....(.....) Smith, and was born....., at.....

He attended the public schools at....., and graduated from.....high school in.....; entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in....., and graduated with the class of 1908.

As he had qualified himself for teaching, he began his profession the following year at Chillicothe, Ohio, and has continued there since, in one capacity or another until the present. This fact attests his competence, and his promotions prove his efficiency, for he was elected principal of the high school in....., and continues to hold that responsible position (1935). Chillicothe has one of the finest and most modern high school plants in central Ohio, only completed recently.

Prof. Smith has zealously devoted himself to the study in particular of the history of our country, and of all countries of the world in general, and should he ever enter politics (an unfortunate venture for most men, I believe), with the legislative branches in view, his background of knowledge of the outstanding precedents would carry him to possible prominence. Let us hope that he be not so tempted, but continue rather to mould the thoughtful young minds under his supervision to the highest ideals of good government and statesmanship.

Note 36—



EDWIN SMITH (5):

Edwin (5), born....., 1910, at Chillicothe, Ohio. Now in his senior year at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio (1932). He is an ardent student, and without question will be an eminent educator himself within a few years. We are predicting that still another Phi Beta Kappa award will be given a member of this generation. There were two in the fourth generation, and one already in the fifth.

Edwin's hobby is tennis, and the housing of the cups he has won and is still winning as opportunities come, will be quite a problem, I believe. (1932).

Our prediction in regard to the Phi Beta Kappa award came true. Edwin graduated with high honors, and held a position as assistant professor in chemistry the following year at his alma mater. As we write now (1935), he is teaching in Hillsboro, Ohio, and his mother writes us that he is thoroughly enjoying his work.

Note 37—



HERBERT SMITH (5):

Herbert (5), was born....., 1914, at Chillicothe, Ohio. He is in his senior year (1931-1932) of high school, in Chillicothe, Ohio. I should say that Herbert has a decided predilection for a business career, and I shall hope that he makes the opportunity, if that is necessary, instills the initiative required, and achieves an outstanding success. If it is to be the ministry, or religious education, he will be following in the steps of some interesting forbears.

Later: Herbert graduated from high school in June, 1932, and is now (1935) in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio,—second year.

Note 38—



ANDREW SMITH (5):

Andrew (5), born....., at Chillicothe, Ohio. He is now in the first year of high school at Chillicothe, Ohio (1935). It is too early yet to predict for this promising youth, but, as is usually the case, with the good parental background that he has, the proper niche will be found later on, his goal the stars, and notable reward.

Note 39—



LUA (DAVIS) VANDORN (5):

She was the eleventh child of Thomas Walsh and Mary (Partridge) Davis, and was born February 19, 1844, at Greenfield, Huron county, Ohio. Lua married a Mr. Vandorn—we do not know his given name or initials. She died at Adrian, Michigan.

Note 40—



SAAC M. DAVIS (2):

Was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had a family of eight children; two daughters, the eldest and youngest, living at Vineland, N. J. Both are widows. The eldest, Mary Treat, is an author. She was on the staff of *Harper's Magazine* for ten years, and has written several books on natural science that are used as text books. Her "Home Studies in Nature" is used quite largely.



Our dear folks, of the Davis Family:

"We"—not meaning an inanimate companion, like for instance Colonel Lindbergh in referring to his famous ship, but "Mom" (Daisy Deane [Davis] Keys) and I—have tried long and faithfully to bring this short history of the Davis family up to date as far as we were able.

I (H. H. K.) thought it would be a delightful and "pretty gesture" if "Mom" would write a postscript for this page; but, the consensus of some of the members of my family was that I was wrong, as usual—you "get it", I am sure! They say that this is my book—"Hooey"!

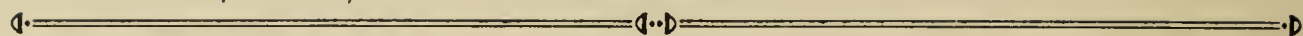
It is with sincere regret that dates and names are omitted in so many Notes. Please refer to the last paragraph on page "one", and you will get our alibi in the words of another.

May we ask that you fill in the spaces provided, in your own copy, as far as you are able, and see that it is done in the copy you may find in the public library.

The following blank pages are inserted so that you may use them as you see fit in recording other happenings in your own family at least.

H. H. K. and D. D. K.





ADDENDA

Foreword, pp. 9-10., William Spring Hubbell Keys (7), second child of George Oliver Keys (6) and Mary....., his third wife, was born July 8, 1826. "William S. H. Keys and Susan F. Crownover were united in the bonds of Holy Matrimony on the 7th day of October 1852."—the Family Bible Record tells us. Also,—“Mary Elizabeth Keys (8), daughter of Wm. S. H. Keys and Susan, his wife, was born August 27th in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.” And,—“Mary Elizabeth Keys, daughter of W. S. H. and Susan Keys, departed this life March 19th, 1855. Age 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.”

George Washington Keys (8) of 104 North 49th Street, Seattle, Wash., sends us a letter that he received from W. S. H. Keys, and which reads in part as follows:

“Parsons, Kansas

March 2d, 1887

Mr. Geo. W. Keys

My dear Nephew:

Yours of 8th ult. reached me at my home in Parsons in due time. After our interchange of friendly words in the former correspondence, I fell into the impression that you had returned to Denver, Colo. . . . I addressed two cards to that point, without finding you, of course. . . . I am glad that we meet again, and I am rejoiced to know that you are anchor bound to all goodness and nobleness by being tied to a good, pure wife. Next to the Grace of God in the soul, is the holy, conserving power of a true woman to hold a man to all that is worthy and Godlike in human life and lofty aim. I should like much to see you, and may make a visit to your County during the coming summer. I am strongly inclined to Colorado, or California, if I remain *West*. Sometimes I feel like going back to the *East*. I have had one, or two, *calls* from my *old Pennsylvania*, and I am ‘kind of homesick’ for the mountains, forests and rivers of the Keystone State. . . . I forward a paper containing our ‘Valedictory’ sermon at El Paso. Perhaps you will find time on Sunday to glance it over. Mrs. Keys and ‘Cousins’—‘Will’ (William G.) and ‘Linnet’ (Lavinia)—join in love to you and the wife. Hoping all blessings from the ‘Good Father in Heaven’ may be yours most abundantly, and trusting you are enjoying health and happiness, I am, my dear Nephew.

Yours affectionately,

W. S. H. Keys.

P. S.

I have changed,—you will see, the spelling of my name—‘Keyes’,—since coming to Kansas, because of the several families in Parsons (four different families) all spelling the name the same way—‘Keys’—,and my letters were so frequently lifted—and more frequently, the letters of the other members of our family—that I have ordered my correspondents to put another ‘e’ in our name. Still, where my title ‘Rev’d’ is used—or Box 602—we have no trouble; but, so many forget the box number. This explains the added ‘e’.”

This writer records the foregoing letter from the ecclesiastical kinsman, for whom he was named, with genuine pleasure. It reveals to us all the “goodness and nobleness” of our own grandfather’s half-brother. May his namesakes, and there are several, never do anything to bring shame upon the name.

George Washington Keys (8) writes me: “Uncle William wrote me that he had two children, Lavinia was the girl’s name, but I have forgotten the boy’s name. Laura Summers asked me recently if I was a brother of Will G. Keys of Parsons, Kansas. That was where Uncle William lived, and quite likely Will G. is his son.”

ADDENDA

Foreword, p. 10. Henry King (Keys) Hayden was born January 6, 1819. In Jabez Haskell Hayden's "Hayden Genealogy" his (Henry K.) record number was 459.

George Washington Keys (8) of 104 North 49th Street, Seattle, Wash., sent us a photograph of Henry Keys Hayden, taken in his seventy-first year (November, 1889), and an envelope in which he received a letter from Henry, postmarked February 2, 1888. George W. says to us,—“During the years of 1887, 1888 and 1889 I had correspondence with Uncle Henry K. Heydon, and I notice in one of his letters that he writes of having received letters from Coleman G. Keys of Ohio.”

This photograph shows Henry K. Hayden to have been a well preserved man with a full and long beard—no mustache—, broad forehead, long hair, down to the coat in back, expensively dressed, and on the whole a distinguished looking old gentleman. Many men ten or more years younger, look older, even today. On the back of the photograph is written,—“Henry Keys Heydon's father was Oliver Heydon (No. 205 Hayden Genealogy) who changed his name to Keys; his son, Henry Keys afterwards added the name Heydon and went to live with the Heydons in New York City.—Geo. W. Keys.”

The envelope mentioned above is interesting in that it is imprinted thus: “DRY GOODS CHRONICLE and FANCY GOODS REVIEW, 143 Chambers Street, New York.” Also that it is addressed to Geo. W. Keys, Esq. Oberlin, Kansas, in a bold style of chirography not seen today; enough ink used to write the name and address a dozen times as we perform. His father was a fine penman also; so, some of us of latter generations should make some improvement in that art.

Foreword, p. 11. In regard to data before recorded in connection with the name KEYS as probably having its source in the name of a college at Cambridge, England: On June 13, 1935, Margery Revell of London, England, wrote to E. Ruth Keys-Deichman (our daughter),—“yes, one of the University Colleges at Cambridge here is called CAINS (pronounced KEYS). Was the Founder any relation of yours?” CAINES, as we have it recorded, or CAINS, as Margery Revell writes it, further illustrates the elusiveness of that letter “e” in our family history names. Difficult to say from here just what was the correct etymon. Coleridge said,—“Given as the etymon or genuine sense of the word”; and, just how CAINES, or CAINS, makes “genuine sense” when pronounced KEYS, is too difficult for the most of us to understand. The burden of proof of our theory about this name rests not heavily on anyone. Conjecture, however, is fairly interesting, and our family by any other name . . . Charles A. Lindberg, and the world at large, knows that his father changed his name. It is done in the best families for various and sundry reasons. Who will elect himself to sit in judgment on those reasons, when motives are so difficult to bring out into the light of reason?

Note 7, p. 24 David Hayden (5). Daniel (2) was his great grandfather, and not David (2). I do not find now that William (1) had a son David.

Note 9, pp. 25-28. As I write now, I have before me photographic copies of two pages of a “Family Record” in a Bible once the property of George Oliver Keys of Alexandria, Pa., that was in the possession of his daughter, Julia Maria (Keys) Hoover of Hannah, Pa. (May 6, 1901).

George Washington Keys of 104 North 49th Street, Seattle, Wash., tells us, in his letter of January 15, 1936, “In 1901 I obtained the address of father's sister, Julia Maria (Keys) Hoover, who lived in Hannah, Pa., and asked her if she had the old Bible; and would she kindly cut out the leaves giving the family record and send to me so that I could have them photographed . . . she kindly complied, and that is what I am sending you for your inspection.”

ADDENDA

I shall have copies made of these photographs; and while most of you readers of this record will not be privileged perhaps to see these photographs, I shall in various ways, in this Addenda, give you the data on those two pages.

Just now, and here, it is interesting to note that the "Family Record" shows "Geo. O. Keys was born February 5, 1786,"—evidently written in his own handwriting, as is most of the record. Near the end of the record (on second page) the photograph shows what was no doubt a newspaper clipping pasted in, reading,—*"THE GRAVE"* (as a caption); and just below,—*"We never can be deathless 'till we die.—Baily."* Following this quotation—*"DIED—At his residence in Stonevalley, Huntingdon county, Geo. O. Keys, on the 4th day of August."* (and, someone wrote with pen and ink on both sides of the clipping,—*"A. D.....1855"*). *"Aged 69 years, 6 months and 29 days. A fine and consistent believer in the glorious truths of Christian faith, as he lived, so he died, more than conqueror through our Lord, Jesus Christ."*

The foregoing proves that our previous record of his birth, as of May 24, 1770, was in error. George Washington Keys (8) of Seattle, Washington says: "The Family Record must be correct, as it agrees with a statement to me by my mother."

This "Family Record" also shows,—*"Eliza, wife of Geo. O. Keys, was born April 28, 1788."* And,—*"Geo. O. Keys was married to his wife, Eliza, April 17, 1817."* Their two sons are recorded thus: *"Henry K. Keys was born January 6, 1819."* *"George Washington Key^s was born April 13, 1821."* Then is recorded,—*"Eliza, wife of Geo. O. Keys, departed this life August 27, A. D. 1822, aged 34 years, 3 months and 4 days."*

Then the record shows,—*"Geo. O. Keys was married to his wife Mary, July 6. 1823."* And, *"Mary, wife of Geo. O. Keys, was born September 18, 1800."* Their children are recorded thus:

"Andrew Jackson Keys was born August 4, 1824." And, *"Andrew Jackson Keys departed this life September 29, 1831."*

"William S. Hubbell Keys was born July 8, 1826."

"Rebecca Jane Keys was born January 9, 1828."

"David Steel Keys was born April 14, 1830."

"Julia Maria Keys was born August 10, 1833."

"Almira Frances Keys was born February 28, 1835."

"Harriet Olive Keys was born August 15, 1837."

"James Stevens Keys was born April 12, 1840."

"David Steel Keys and Joanna Pugh were united in Holy wedlock on the 9th of June 1853." . . . *"David S. Keys entered the service of his country (Co. D, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry) August, 1862. Took sick in the following December and lay in the hospital until July, 1863, when he was discharged. After reaching home, he lay until October 18, 1863, when he departed this life in peace. Aged 33 years, 6 months and 4 days."*

"Adam Goss and Harriett O. Keys were married August 1, 1861." And, I think the following—taken from the photographic copies of the Family Bible Record—are their children: *"George O. Keys Goss was born September 5, 1862."* *"James F. Goss was born January 23, 1865."* *"Joseph H. Goss was born October 18, 1867."* *"William D. Y. Goss was born November 22, 1869."*

ADDENDA

George Washington Keys (8) of 104 North 49th Street, Seattle, Wash., (David Steel Keys [7]; George Oliver Hayden-Keys [6]; David Hayden [5]; David Hayden [4]; Ebenezer Hayden [3]; Daniel Hayden [2]; William Hayden [1]) born March 22, 1855.

His father, David Steel Keys (7) (Jabez Haskell Hayden's No. 458), was born at Alexandria, Pa., April 14, 1830; was married to Joanna Sands Pugh of Pine Grove Mills, Pa., June 9, 1853. To them were born the following children: John David (8) b. April 6, 1854—died in Altoona, Pa.; George Washington (8) b. March 22, 1855, now in Seattle, Wash., Anna Jane (8) b. November 20, 1856, d. at Lewiston, Mont.; Charles N. A. (8) b. March 26, 1858, d. in Sask. Can., November 18, 1911; Edward M. (8) b. March 14, 1860, now at Ferry, Alaska; Hiram S. (8) b. June 30, 1862, now at Edmonds, Wash.

Joanna Sands (Pugh) Keys was the daughter of Timothy and Hannah Pugh, who lived at Pine Grove Mills, Center Co., Pa. Timothy Pugh was born in England, and died at Pine Grove Mills, Pa., February 5, 1859. He is buried by the side of David Steel Keys (7) in the Meeks churchyard, three miles from Pine Grove Mills. Hannah Pugh died in Altoona, Pa., about 1872, aged 79.

George Washington Keys (8) writes to this record-keeper very interestingly under date of January 15, 1936, as follows:

"My dear cousin:

I received your kind and very interesting letter of the 11th inst. Cousin Laura Summers of Ironton, Ohio, told me about you but did not then know your address; said your sister of Seattle could give it to me, but did not know her address. Through the Lutheran Church Bureau, I secured her address and wrote her, and the same day I received your letter I heard from her, with your address. We have not met, but hope to soon.

There is a daughter of cousin Coleman, Mrs. Waller, living in Tacoma. I have not had the pleasure of meeting her either, but as I have three nephews and their families living in Tacoma, I hope some day to meet Cousin Waller.

Unfortunately, I have not met C. Brant Keys, of whom you speak.

Under separate cover, I am taking the liberty of sending you photographic copies of a Family Bible Record that belonged to Grandfather George Oliver Keys—your great grandfather. (I have quoted elsewhere from this letter as to how the writer of this letter received the Family Bible Record.)

I regret that I did not follow the matter up then, as she (his Aunt Julia Maria [Keys] Hoover) could have answered the many questions I now would like for some one to answer for me.

The Hayden Genealogy mentions only a first and second wife of George Oliver Keys, and I think neither one of them was my Father's mother. I heard mother mention grandmother's first name when I was about eight, but I do not recall it now.

Uncle William S. H. Keys, from whom you got your name, visited us in Altoona, about 1874 or 1875. He told me at that time, why Grandfather's name was changed from Hayden to Keys. I presume you know the story, and also how it happened that Uncle Henry Keys Hayden went to New York and assumed the name of Hayden.

About 1887-1890, I corresponded with Uncles Henry and William. I still have some of their letters, but let the Uncle Henry letters go with the Hayden Genealogy—one of the nieces in Tacoma has it now.

I thought it might interest you to see a photo of Uncle Henry, and one of Cousin Coleman, and I enclose them; also a letter from Uncle William, and an envelope in which Uncle Henry sent me one of his letters. I also enclose a brief synopsis of the Hayden Genealogy, so far as it concerns our family.

ADDENDA

Your grandfather, George Washington Keys, was my Uncle, or half Uncle, and that is one of the questions I would like to clear up. I would like to have the names and addresses, where possible, of all of Grandfather's descendants—children, I mean. Uncle William was a full brother to my father. . . . Hoping to hear from you when it is convenient for you to write, I remain

Your cousin,
Geo. W. Keys."

On an enclosure he sent me was the explanation given him by Rev. William Spring Hubbell Keys in 1874 or 1875 at Altoona, Pa., of why Oliver Hayden (6) changed his name. I record it here:

"During the war of 1812, Oliver and a brother were 'impressed' by the British forces, as was their custom during that war, on the theory that 'once an Englishman always an Englishman.' Oliver's sympathies were pro-American, and on the eve of a battle, he deserted, making his way to a family by the name of Fulton, in Maryland. As the British forces were encroaching on the land, Fultons advised him to go further inland, which he did, going as far as Pittsburgh, Pa., where he fell in with a family by the name of Keys. They advised him to assume their name temporarily, for greater safety, which he did, adding 'George,' and was known as George Oliver Keys. After the war, his father, whose sympathies were pro-British, disowned his son because of his desertion, and Oliver therefore retained the name of George Oliver Keys, and reared his family under that name."

This, without question, is the truth—coming as it did from the Reverend gentleman for whom I was named, and a son of George Oliver Keys (6); still, I do not retract much, if any of my hypothetical observations in the Foreword to this record—pp. 9-11, and in Note 9, pp. 25-28.

Of course our conjecture, previously, that Oliver was in the service of his native country, seems now to be erroneous; but, it is also clear that in his heart and soul he was loyal to it. If he *had* been in the service of our defending forces, events might have happened as I have tried to suggest, and his desertion questioned *by some*, even though he had good and sufficient provocation, from his own personal point of view. As the truth filters to light in this present generation, we have all the more cause to honor and revere our ancestor.

The discrepancy in George Oliver Hayden-Keys' birthdate, as of the record by Jabez Haskell Hayden and that of George Oliver Keys' own recording in his Family Bible Record is sixteen years; so, if the latter is correct, he was only twenty-six years of age when the "War of 1812" was declared. He was old enough to have been married, and he had married Abigail Cleveland; he was old enough to have taught school and be regarded as a well educated man; he was old enough to know his own mind and resent the impressment by the British forces. I do not blame him for his action in the least. My reaction to the matter as a whole is one of resentment against his father—David Hayden (5)—for disowning his son.

The subject of this sketch (George Washington Keys—8) has had an eventful life, as I see it from information gleaned by this investigator. He came to Kansas in 1877; was married to Margaret M. Frasier, of Wisconsin, October 8, 1855. Miss Frasier came of pure Scotch stock. To this union was born Edward Frasier Keys (9), August 15, 1893, and we give you here what we know of this kinsman:

He was in France for fourteen months during the World War, as a First Lieutenant. Upon his return to the States he was promoted to Captain, and is now a Major in the Reserve, also Regional Officer and Chief of the Dental Clinic in the U. S. Veteran Hospital at Fort Harrison, Mont. He was married to Mary Jane Topp, at Oberlin, Kansas, and to them was born a daughter—Margaret E. Keys (10), July 19, 1922, at Dwight, Ill., where her father was doing dental work in a U. S. Veteran Hospital.

ADDENDA

George Washington Keys (8) was twice elected Register of Deeds, and was Deputy County Treasurer during a period of many months when the Treasurer was wholly incapacitated by illness. He was in the real estate business for forty years in Oberlin, Kansas; was President of a bank; was a U. S. Commissioner, and Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

Wish to record here a paragraph from one of his letters to me, giving meager information of kinfolks that we would so like to know more of:

"My niece at Tacoma, Louise D. Keys (Mrs. Edward M.) wishes me to ask you if you know what colors were used in the Coat of Arms of some of the Haydens in our line of Ancestry. My Nephew—George Keys, who has been in Alaska since 1898, and recently came out—bought a valuable place of 260 acres on Orcas Island, being in the north part of Puget Sound, and he wishes to have a Coat of Arms painted on his door. He and his brother Ralph were in the World War as aviators, and he now regrets that he did not know something of the Haydens, when he and Ralph were in England, as he says, they could have visited some of the Hayden Castles.

Chart. p. 29. Note 18, p. 52. Alice Ruth Spence (10) m. Lex Lester Rasmussen September 28, 1924. One son—Robert Lex ("Bobby"), b. 5:55 P. M. September 21, 1926, at the Mercy Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Chart, p. 30. Oliver Arnold Keys (9) m. 1st. Una Varner; she died, and he married 2d Mrs. Minnie Fenner Allen.

Vivian Vandivort (10) m. Theodore Haynes—New York City.

Chart, p. 31. Laura Hester Harris (10) m. Gilbert Williams.

John Merrill Keys (10) m. Elinor Burnett.

Edith Waller (10). Chart in error; her mother m. William Corbin after the death of Robert Waller, and so William Corbin became Edith's stepfather, and not her husband.

Elizabeth Roxy Keys (9) m. 2d Herbert Green.

Elizabeth Ainslie Keys (9), who married Robert Burns McCrum, was affectionately known as "Bess."

Chart, p. 32. James N. Keys (9) m. Lillian Williams. Our latest record of this family: Albert (10) m. 1st. Alice Sickerman—one daughter,—Carol Jean (11); m. 2d. Clara Staff. Kenneth (10) D. D. S.—located in Louisville, Ky. Edward Baxter (10), in grocery business in Iron-ton, Ohio.

Hubbell Keys (9), s. of Albert H. (8) m. Clara Doerr (or Doerh)—four children; Mil-ford (10); Dora (10); Arno (10) and Henry (10).

Hattie Keys (9) m. Henry Hase—two children: Gordon (10); Louise Carroll (10).

George S. Keys (9) m. Sadie Taylor—seven children: George E. (10), m. Edith Patter-son of Chicago, Ill.; Taylor L. (10); Darline C. (10); Adna R. (10); Mary E. (10); Charles B. (10); William Robert (10).

Coleman E. Keys (9) son of James H. (8) m. 1st Carrie Hall (deceased)—two children: Milton Edward (10) m. Hazel Frederick—one child,—Mabel Louise (11); Mabel (10) m. Dewey Tate—one child,—Ernest Milton (11). Coleman E. Keys (9) m. 2d. Rose Hall—not a relative of his first wife.

Myrtle Keys (9) m. Vinton Neal—one child,—Carl (10).

ADDENDA

James H. Keys (8) m. 2d. Hester White—two daughters,—Thelma Elizabeth (9); Nannie Bazell (9).

Matilda Lois Keys (9) m. Newton G. Hill. Children: Marie (10) deceased; Ina (10) m. Charlton Pierce—one child,—Charlina (11); Ralph (10); Maxine (10) m. Paul Porter; John Franklin (10); Doris (10).

John Tracey Keys (9) m. Sadie Fetter.

Maggie L. Keys (9) m. 1st. John Jones—one child,—Bonaline (10); m. 2d. Orville Markin—two children,—Florence Lucile (10) (died 1934); Ethel Bernice (10).

Lillie B. (Lillian) Keys (9) m. Frank Bruce—four children,—Mary Lee (10); Frank Jr. (10); George Raymond (10); Thomas Woodrow (10).

Jessie Bazell (9) m. Robert C. Brammer (5)—one son,—Louis (10) m. Clara Main.

Chart. p. 33. Verna Griffith (10) m. Arnold Gannon—two children,—Mary Lou (11); Harold Edward (11).

Elizabeth Keys (9) m. 2d. Albert Edward Warnock—one son,—Edward (10).

Note 22, p. 53. B. Frank Wilson, b. March 26, 1883.

Note 23, pp. 53-54. Harry Brown Keys (9) m. Bess Alleen Chandler. Corrected record of their children: Harry Chandler (10) b. Jan. 26, 1914; Charlotte Virginia (10) b. Feb. 27, 1915; John William (10) b. Dec. 23, 1918; Robert C. (10) b. June 14, 1921.

Note 24, pp. 54-55. Rev. Harry W. Monesmith, b. August 7, 1891, on North Lake Street, Delaware, Ohio. First child of William Ervin and Dora (Leibold) Monesmith. Rev. Monesmith is of the sixth generation from Conrad Weiser, Reading, Pa., to whom Queen Anne presented ten ships to bring four thousand Germans to settle in eastern Pennsylvania. They landed June 23, 1710. Conrad Weiser was governor of Berks County, Pa., and was associated with George Washington and Peter Muhlenberg in the Revolutionary War. "From 1732 until his death he was recognized head of the Indian Bureau of the English government in the province." He negotiated every treaty, which bore his signature.

Emma Frances (Keys-9) Monesmith and her son David visited with us in California on their way to and from the San Diego Exposition in 1935; the same delightful sister, and David a very promising lad.

George Washington Keys (8) writes me,—“Yes, I have met your sister (Emma Frances [Keys] Monesmith-8) and what a charming person she is. She and her husband drove here a week ago last Saturday, and what a happy hour it was for us.”

We find that it was Thiel College, in Greenville, Pa., that the Rev. was identified with. And, that he did two years of post-graduate work for Ph.D., majoring in philosophy of religion. The Pacific Theological Seminary, with which he was associated in Seattle, was discontinued, owing to the universal economic stress; in addition to occupying the chairs of Greek and Old Testament Theology, he was their acting dean.

Note 25, p. 55. Claude Wannelworth Keys (9) m. Mary E. Brewer, Sep. 3, 1921. The following is a later record of their children: Claude William (10) b. June 2, 1922 at Huntington, W. Va. George Wheatley (10) b. June 10, 1925 at.....Robert Pierce (10) b. Dec. 26, 1928 at East Liverpool, Ohio. Rosemary Jo (10) b. Nov. 3, 1930 at East Liverpool, Ohio. Thomas Garner (10) b. June 25, 1932 at Delaware, Ohio.

ADDENDA

Note 26, pp. 55. Coleman Green Keys (8), instead of (9).

Note 27, p. 57. John Heydon Keys (9). It has just come to our attention that this splendid kinsman of ours was named John Heydon Hammond, or John Hammond Heydon. On page 10 of this record we noted that his father honored his grandfather by giving one son the name of Oliver and another Heydon.

John Heydon Hammond Keys (9) m. LaVerne Pearl Dickey, and their daughter's full name, as we have it now, is Kathryn LaVerne (10).

Note 28, p. 57. Cora E. Keys (9) m. William Allen Sutton. This is a later record of that family: John Lyndell (10) m. 1st Edna Melvin—one child,—Vernon (11); Edna (Melvin) Sutton died, and John Lyndell Sutton (10) m. 2d Jennie.....—two children,—Lyndell Edward (11); Ruth (11). Elmer I. (10) m. Lena Gibson. Loretia (Loretta) (10) m. Lawrence McKee—nine children (have no record their names). Dorothy (10) m. William Vinson.

Note 29, p. 58. George Washington Allen Keys (9) m. Elizabeth Brammer. The last record we have of this family: Elsie (10) m. D. Bruce—two children,—Kenneth (11) and Hattie (11); Elsie (10) has "passed on." "Katie" (Kathryn) (10) m. John Ross—five children,—Naomi (11), Manford (11), Milford (11), John, Jr. (11) and George (11). Lydia Vivian (10) m. Talmadge Fraley—four children,—Harlan (11), Helen (11), Freda (11) and Talmadge, Jr. (11). Oran (10) m. Avanella Brammer—three children,—Ralph (11), Edith (11) and Harold (11).

Note 30, p. 58. George Bazell (9) m. Clara Blankenship. Four children: George Hamline (10) m. Dorothy Bryant—one child,—Gerald Lee (11); Richard Wesley (10) m. Mildred Lynd—one child,—Richard Wesley, Jr. (11); Robert (10); Irwin (10).

Note 25, pp. 157-158. The following is a more complete record of the children of Rev. Granger D. and Zella (Davis—4) Chase: Charles Dudley (5), b. in Travis City, Mich., April 18, 1893; died at Lansing, Mich., March, 1900. Henry Wayne (5), b. in Mason Mich., April 27, 1894; died in Denver, Colo., August, 1917. Jennifer Lois (5) b. in Mason, Mich., Aug. 15, 1895; died in Center Eaton, Mich., Nov. 13, 1914. Stanley Davis (5) b. in Lansing, Mich., March 2, 1900; m. Mabell Sternberg, Oct. 7, 1924. Louise Annette (5) b. in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 25, 1907.

Note 29, pp. 159-162. Rev. Staley Franklin Davis (4) d. Feb. 17, 1926.

Note 31, p. 163. Helen Marjorie Davis (5) graduated from high school in Nutley, N. J., 1926. From Sept., 1926 to June, 1930 at New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J., graduating. She taught in the Sleighton Farm School for Girls at Darlington, Pa., Sept. 1930 to June, 1931. From December, 1931 to September 17, 1935 she was connected with a large merchandising corporation, her last year as assistant auditor in the controller's office.

This compiler and his family received an invitation to the marriage of Helen Marjorie Davis (5) to Dr. Clarence Edward Craw, which was to be (and was) performed at four o'clock in the afternoon, of Saturday, the twenty-first of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, at the home of Helen Marjorie's mother, Mrs. Staley Franklin Davis, a sister Jean Palmer Davis and brother, Donald Franklin Davis, six hundred and fifty-three Franklin Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

Dr. Clarence Edward Craw ("Crance") b. June 2, 1907; graduated from high school in 1925; 1925-1929, course at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. in premedical—degree AB; 1929-1930 Bellevue Medical; 1930-1934 (graduating June), Thomas W. Evans Institute of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—degree D.D.S.

ADDENDA

Dr. and Mrs. Craw now reside in New York City and the Dr. is a very successful and prominent member of the dental profession in that city—302 Alexander Ave. We believe that he is to be sincerely congratulated on his selection of such a delightful personality as our charming young kinswoman as his team-mate. May their happiness ever increase, is our desire for both.

Note 32, p. 163. Jean Palmer Davis (5) graduated from high school in Nutley, N. J. 1933; had one and one-half years at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt. Since, working in photograph studios,—now with Saks 34th St. Store, NYC, and taking vocal lessons, for technique, in that city.

Note 35, p. 164. Prof. John Arvin Smith is the son of Milton S. and Mary Ellen (Cox) Smith, and was born Sept. 14, 1884 near Graysville, Monroe County, Ohio. He attended the Dougherty School, Wayne Township, Monroe County, Ohio; later the Ohio Wesleyan Preparatory Academy, from which he graduated in 1904, and entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio the same year, graduating with the class of 1908. Began teaching in the Chillicothe (Ohio) high school, September, 1908; elected principal of the same school in 1914.

Note 36, p. 165. Edwin Smith (5) b. July 18, 1910 at 252 Church Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Note 37, p. 165. Herbert Smith (5) b. April 23, 1914, at 252 Church Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Note 38, p. 165. Andrew Smith (5) b. Dec. 30, 1920, Carlisle Hill, Chillicothe, Ohio.

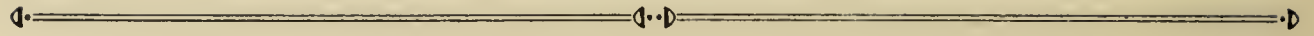
Note 39, p. 165. Lua (Davis) Vandorn (3), instead (5).

SWAN SONG

I know that long-winded explanations usually cover up, or uncover, the Ethiopian in the wood-pile; but, at the expense of whatever you readers may think, I am compelled to state that this record was put on the press in November, 1934. The composition (linotype) was drawn out some, owing to regular business, and the book was not completed until January, 1935. Then came an unlooked for situation in my business, and I had no time to work up the Index. I had hoped that our daughter—Ruth—would be able to do that; but she decided that she must make a tour of most of the United States, which she did, and left the book "high and dry." Only recently have we all,—Ruth, Margaret and I— got busy and worked up the Index—no small job, as some of you no doubt know . . . In the past year certain materials have filtered in to me from various sources, and have tried to incorporate it in this Addenda. Now, it is up to some other member of the far-flung family to keep the record, and print it from time to time. My advice is not to wait another one hundred and ten years to do this, as in the past.

It is with grateful heart that I acknowledge the assistance of our daughter—Ruth—in the correction of my manuscript. You would not believe how many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of personal pronouns and prepositions she has injected into this record. If had my way would espunge all I's and of's and the like from the English language; so utterly useless, and take up too much time.—H. H. K.

ADDENDA



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The explanation of the meaning of numerals in parenthesis—(1)—follows: (1)—of the first generation of the family in America, (2)—of the second generation, etc; the hyphen followed by a numeral within parenthesis—i. e. (m. John Doe—1)—also indicates which generation of the family in America; A—addenda; m.—married; s.—son; d.—daughter; f.—father.

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